

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ECUADOR'S VALENCIA AT OAS ON PERU, GRENADA ISSUES

PA160239 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Ecuadoran representative to the OAS has declared that the crises in Grenada and Central America are seriously deteriorating the credibility of the inter-American system, which had already been deeply weakened by the Malvinas conflict.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez also referred to the boundary dispute with Peru. He said that this dispute is a pressing problem that demands a prompt solution. Ecuador remains willing to cooperate actively in this matter, but will not withdraw its demand for a peaceful and just solution to the territorial claim that the country has made in the Amazonian region. This claim is Ecuador's leading foreign policy problem. Ecuador is willing to cooperate so that this controversy might be submitted -- without any restrictions or conditions -- for negotiation or any other procedure which may lead to a peaceful settlement.

Valencia added: Ecuador has already condemned the invasion of Grenada, and on this occasion our country again exhorts all the nations of the world to express their greatest respect for Grenada's sovereignty. Valencia concluded that a demand for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT SEEKS TO REPLACE OAS

PA190458 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Latin American Parliament's political commission said in Quito today that the time has arrived to call a continental conference for the purpose of creating the Community of Latin American Nations to replace the OAS. The unanimous declaration was approved on the commission's last day of debate. The parliamentarians felt that, following the Malvinas war, the OAS has ceased to be a valid instrument for hemispheric coexistence and that the Latin American peoples can expect nothing from it as a result. According to the legislative commission, the replacement of the OAS is urgent, because the region's peoples need their own international organization to represent and defend them.

After 3 days of debate, the parliamentarians from 15 different countries agreed to state their concern over the tense situation in Central America, which, in their judgment, represents a grave danger to peace in the hemisphere and the world. According to their declaration, tension in that area might involve fraternal countries in an international conflict that is foreign to their interests.

Within a proposal from the subcommission on Central American affairs, the parliamentarians stated their unanimous support for the Contadora Group. They also decided to send a Latin American Parliament delegation to Central America in order to contribute to strengthening the efforts undertaken by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama to achieve peace in the region.

Cuban Envoy Scores U.S.

PA191846 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The OAS is no longer a valid instrument of hemispheric coexistence, and the Latin American nations should not expect anything from it, according to a resolution issued in the Ecuadoran capital by the political committee of the Latin American Parliament.

The parliamentarians condemned the ineffectiveness of the OAS in the cases of the Malvinas and Grenada conflicts and demanded the creation of an exclusively regional organization to represent and defend the Latin American peoples. The resolution added that in the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar, the signing of an international treaty to ensure the creation of a Latin American community would be the best tribute to the Liberator.

Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, charged at the meeting that Washington has increased the economic blockade against Cuba, and that spokesmen for the Ronald Reagan government have posed the possibility of a military and naval blockade of Cuba. Aranaburo called unfortunate the decision of the European Parliament to support the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which was rejected by the international community.

The meeting of the political committee was attended by 11 nations, and by observers from Cuba and Nicaragua.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS TO BRING REAGAN 'TO TRIAL'

PA181606 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Nov 83 pp 52, D-10

[Text] Scores of leftist organizations, described as progressive, have decided to bring President Reagan to trial here on 26 November. He is charged with six types of crimes and an act of criminal complicity.

Professor Rogelio Sinan, president of the Anti-imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, Panama Chapter; Rafael Gonzalez, TANA executive secretary; Moravia Ochoa Lopez, TANA secretary of international relations; Professor Bertalicia Peralta, TANA secretary of propaganda and information; and Professor Moises Chong briefed the local and international media on their motives in trying the U.S. head of state, as defendant in absentia.

The charges include "systematic looting of our natural wealth and flagrant violation of our sovereign territories through a bloody history of seizures, acts of plundering, fratricidal wars," in addition to the murders of Torrijos and Roldos, the latter a former president of Ecuador. In a note delivered to the press, the organizers of the action gave details of what they entitled "Reagan Before History's Judgement." Nearly 50 organizations endorsed the action.

Invitations to the trial have been extended to such officials as the former presidents of Mexico and the Dominican Republic --Luis Echeverria and Juan Bosch, respectively -- as well as former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Decima Williams, Grenada's representative to the United Nations prior to the U.S. invasion. The organizers, members of TANA, believe that any of the persons invited could be chosen to preside over the trial, in which the defendant (Reagan) will have defense counsel, and also face a prosecutor.

A tribunal, comprised of a jury, will determine Ronald Reagan's guilt. Present at the trial will be, among other organizations, Bayano [not further identified], the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO), the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements (CONAC), the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace (CONADESOPAZ), and the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP). The Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), the Socialist Workers Party (PST), the People's Party (PP), the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO), a sector of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), and the FER-29 [Revolutionary Students Front], and various religious organizations will also participate. The trial will be held in the auditorium of the University of Panama. It is scheduled to begin at 0800.

CNEA CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES URANIUM ENRICHMENT

PY190251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentina has acquired the technological capability for enriching uranium through the gaseous diffusion process with no outside assistance. Only a few highly developed industrial countries possess this capability.

This announcement was made this afternoon by National Atomic Commission Chairman Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired, during a press conference he granted at the CNEA [National Atomic Energy Commission] office.

Castro Madero reiterated that the Argentine nuclear policy is invariable; that is, it points to the exclusively peaceful uses of nuclear energy to improve the well-being and health of the Argentine population, and to contribute to the progress and integration of Latin America.

Questioned by journalists, Castro Madero admitted that this important achievement of Argentine science has been communicated to President-elect Raul Alfonsin, adding that up until now he has not yet been confirmed in his post by the future president.

He recounted that the success had been achieved after performing a series of pilot-scale experiments which made it possible to design and build a medium-sized uranium enrichment plant in the Rio Negro Province, near the city of Pilcaniyeu.

Castro Madero said that the all-important decision to tackle this project was made in 1978 in view of the unexpected decision of our traditional supplier of enriched uranium to suspend shipments of this material, which is indispensable for the operation of our irradiation and research reactors. Argentina made the decision to proceed with the uranium enrichment project at a time when a policy of exporting nuclear reactors to Latin America was launched and promising prospects were visualized for supplying fuel elements slightly enriched in our power reactors.

He noted that an important consideration in making that decision was the fact that, in order to secure a real and competitive presence on equal footing with other suppliers in Latin America with all the geopolitical implications of that presence for regional integration, it became indispensable to attain the capability as a complete and reliable nuclear supplier, with the capability of supplying all the materials involved in the nuclear fuel cycle, unrestricted by technological limitations.

Castro Madero explained that the most significant achievement is related to the possibility of replacing the natural uranium fuel elements of our nuclear electricity-generating plants with slightly enriched fuel elements on the order of 1 percent. This replacement would make it possible to double the yield of nuclear energy, thus reducing by half the consumption of fuel elements per unit of energy produced.

As an example, he cited the case of the ATUCHA I nuclear plant in which nuclear fuel costs would be reduced by 30 percent and, consequently, electricity-generation costs would be lowered by 10 percent. Another possible advantage would be the reutilization of 2,500 fuel elements which were burned in ATUCHA I and are now stored in decay tanks awaiting final disposal. All this, Castro Madero said, added to the longer period of storage in the tanks, would save nearly \$70 million.

Castro Madero pointed out that all these possibilities do not necessarily point to advantages in changing the established policy of using natural uranium and heavy water, but rather point to the fact that such a policy can thus be made even more advantageous.

The CNEA chairman said that it is worth noting that the natural-uranium, heavy-water reactors are completely reversible in the sense that they can be fueled by natural or slightly enriched uranium. So, with enriched uranium available, our plants have greater operational flexibility.

Chairman Castro Madero explained that these developments have already been incorporated in the operational modules of a plant which has been designed to produce 20-percent enriched uranium by the end of 1985, with a capacity to supply the needs of our experimental reactors as well as those of our market in Latin America eventually.

He also explained that over the 5 fiscal years, including this year, spanning the development of this project, \$62,585,000 were invested.

Castro Madero stressed that while spending only 15.6 percent of that amount in imports, 84.4 was spent at home, thus contributing to the development of production and to employment of Argentine labor, especially in Rio Negro, where 46.2 was invested.

The CNEA chairman noted that the CNEA is not merely an electricity-generating enterprise or a research and development institution, but that, as a whole, the CNEA represents a tool to achieve technological independence as the basis of industrial development, that is, a tool of full independence.

Castro Madero then stated: Let this new achievement be a stimulus to all Argentines, in the circumstances in which a new and hopeful period of Argentina's history is about to begin, to renew their efforts for the good of the nation; let it also be an element of progress and unity for all of us.

Further on Press Conference

PY191800 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2045 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- In announcing that the Rio Negro Nuclear Plant will be fully operational in 1985 and that Argentina has stored away a certain quantity of enriched uranium supplied by the Soviet Union, Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), asserted that "the policy of the great powers of not supplying technology to the developing countries has failed."

Madero then disclosed that the plant will produce enriched uranium to 20 percent although it will also enrich uranium to 1 percent in order to feed the electric energy-producing nuclear plants under the best conditions, since this will reduce their production costs.

He then explained that "by no means" does this mean that Argentina will drop its policy of building nuclear plants which operate with natural uranium and heavy water, but that the enrichment of uranium to a minimum level reduces the cost of the produced energy by approximately 10 percent.

Madero said that the decision to produce enriched uranium was taken "in 1978 when a power stopped supplying us with the product," obviously alluding to the U.S. decision to stop selling uranium to Argentina because it refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

According to the CNEA chairman, regarding international safeguards, Argentina only observes, and will continue to observe, the requirements established by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Castro Madero pointed out that "when we made the decision to produce enriched uranium, we were aware that we were taking a great political and technological risk." He then explained that when the United States refused to continue supplying fuel for the Argentine reactors that produce radio isotopes for medical and agricultural purposes, as well as those used for research purposes, the reactors had to stop operating, and added that Argentina had to yield its supply of enriched uranium to Peru when it supplied that country with a reactor.

Castro Madero noted that many may wonder why he made this announcement shortly before the constitutional authorities take over the government, and answered by asserting that "we only do so because the process we have initiated has been successful and Argentina reasserts that it will only use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; therefore, it has nothing to conceal in this field."

He added that the research necessary to process uranium had not required any large investment and that it had been carried out only with the funds budgeted for this sector.

When he was asked about the transference of technology to other Latin American countries, he asserted that "we offer Latin America the possibility of having a reliable supplier in the region and are certain that this represents a significant step forward for the countries in this region that are about to achieve their [nuclear] independence." Castro Madero was then asked whether any progress has been made in the nuclear cooperation field with Algeria, and he answered that the possibility of building an electric energy producing plant in that country is being analyzed.

Foreign journalists then asked Castro Madero whether Argentina could become self-sufficient if the Rio Negro Plant were producing enriched uranium normally by 1985. He answered that "we have a supply of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union stored away, and with what we produce I do not think we will need to purchase any more, but the Soviet Union is always willing to sell us what we need."

Castro Madero pointed out that among the techniques developed during the investigation process required to produce enriched uranium were the "production and use of halogen, the chromium plated technique, the production of sulfur fluoride and of oils with advanced lubricant features" which will be used in the private industry sector and will serve to increase the export of nontraditional goods.

Aifonsin on Nuclear Policy

PY190145 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1335 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin today stated that he will very closely monitor our entire nuclear policy with the aim of confining its development to peaceful purposes.

Alfonsin issued a statement after it was officially announced that Argentina has acquired the technology required for uranium enrichment.

The text of Alfonsín's statement reads as follows:

We are now facing the fact that our country, through the National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA), has acquired the technological capability for the enrichment of uranium, along with all the scientific and technical impact this entails. The progress achieved proves the great capabilities, organization, and efforts displayed by Argentine technicians and professionals.

We regard this event as a landmark in the development of a nuclear program that, at the time of my inauguration, will be under my responsibility as the nation's president. This means that strict control of all our nuclear policy will have to be exercised, because of its fundamental importance and the need to strictly control all development to serve peaceful uses. The democracy we have regained, with its mechanisms for congressional participation and peoples' information, will be the best guarantee of our avowed position on the strictly peaceful uses of nuclear development.

Adviser Warns of 'Blackmail'

PY202020 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] A nuclear policy adviser to President-elect Raul Alfonsín said yesterday that in the next few days Argentina will be subjected to "international blackmail" by nuclear superpowers because of last Friday's announcement by Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, head of the National Atomic Energy Commission, that Argentina is now able to produce enriched uranium. In a related event, a noted nuclear physicist criticized current Argentine nuclear policy.

According to the adviser, theoretical physicist Roberto Perazo, Argentina would in the long run only be able to enrich uranium by 95 percent, the level needed to produce nuclear arms, if the nuclear plant in Pilcaniyeu, Rio Negro, were to be supplied with the energy of two hydroelectric plants like the one in Chocón, Neuquén.

Perazo added, however, that Argentina does not have the economic development necessary to carry out such plans. The physicist also said there is no need for world powers to fear Argentina will develop nuclear arms in the near future, since the fact that Argentina made public its ability to enrich uranium "clearly shows the peaceful ends" of such activity.

The Treaty of Tlatelolco, an American nuclear non-proliferation pact which Argentina has not signed, was termed by Perazo as an attempt "to disarm the disarmed." Perazo said it was not strange that the country promoting the treaty -- an indirect reference to the United States -- is one of the "seven select" countries that monopolized nuclear technology up to last Friday.

Meanwhile, nuclear physicist Jose Westerkamp demanded a public debate on Argentina's nuclear projects, requested information on the costs and type of plant for enriching uranium that has been built in Pilcaniyeu, and criticized Castro Madero's announcement on Friday as "deceiving the public," saying it "would make us look ridiculous" in the scientific world. Westerkamp, who is seeking a meeting with President-elect Raul Alfonsín to discuss the matter, demanded that the public be informed of the cost of a kilowatt per hour produced at the Atucha and Rio Tercero nuclear power plants and criticized the current use of "gaseous diffusions" to enrich uranium as outdated by "30 to 40 years, and initially requiring huge amounts of investment and energy consumption."

The physicist added that the United States and the Soviet Union installed commercial plants for enriching uranium years ago, while Argentina would only be able to start producing in 1984 and "at an initial cost of some 3.5 billion dollars." The simplest and least expensive way to enrich uranium, Westerkamp said, is the centrifuge method "used by Brazil...England, West Germany, and Holland."

It was also announced yesterday that the head of the International Atomic Energy Organization, Hans Blix, will arrive on Monday as part of a scheduled five-day visit to review Argentina's nuclear plants.

Havana on Uranium Reports

PA192318 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The Argentine media is giving extensive coverage to the fact that the country is producing enriched uranium and that it has the technological know-how to produce nuclear weapons. Rear Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission, has confirmed the nation's capacity to build a nuclear bomb, but he has also stressed that this would be foolish. Castro Madero and Raul Alfonsin, the Argentine president-elect, have underscored their intent to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, to improve the health and welfare of the citizens, and to contribute to the progress and integration of Latin America.

Argentina has enough natural uranium deposits to satisfy the needs of all existing and planned nuclear centers for the next 30 years.

JUNTA RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PY181314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2109 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Air Force press division at 1745 released a communique by the military junta on the South Atlantic conflict.

The text of the communique reads: Considering the final report presented by the commission entrusted with the analysis and evaluation of the political and strategic-military responsibilities deriving from the South Atlantic conflict, after a thorough study, and considering that some of the top-ranking officers of the three branches of the Armed Forces could be charged with activities of a penal-military nature, the military junta considers it appropriate to forward the final report issued by that commission through the national executive branch to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces so it can pass judgment on the report through a summary proceeding as provided for by Article 502 and related articles of the Military Code.

The final report has been classified as a political and military secret (Articles 222 and 223 of the Argentine Penal Code) to safeguard the highest interests of the nation.

Former Junta Members To Be Tried

PY182226 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Military Junta yesterday decided that General Galtieri, Admiral Anaya, and Brigadier General Lami Dozo, as well as others, must be tried by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces through summary proceedings provided for in Article 502 of the Military Justice Code, due to their performance during the Malvinas war.

The decision was made "in view of the final report submitted by the Analysis and Evaluation Commission on Political and Strategic Military Responsibilities in the South Atlantic Conflict, after completion of exhaustive studies, and also because of the existence of possible punishable military actions." So says the communique made public by the Junta Secretariat, which is presently in the hands of the Air Force.

The communique explains that "the final report was classified as 'a political and military secret' under Articles 222 and 223 of the Argentine Republic Penal Code in order to safeguard the national interest."

The report referred to in the communique was written by the Interforce Commission composed of Generals Rattenbach and Sanchez, Admirals Vago and Boffi, and Brigadier Generals Rey and Cabrera.

The Interforce Commission was installed on 2 December 1982, and submitted its final report on 30 September 1983. Prior to that, in August 1983, a report attributed to Gen Rattenbach was made public, but Brig Gen Rey denied that it had been prepared by the commission.

Although the final official report is being kept secret, Gen Rattenbach publicly said that ultimate responsibility falls on the three former members of the Military Junta, former Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, Generals Menendez and Parada, Vice Admiral Suarez del Cerro, and former Economy Minister Alemann. Gen Rattenbach added that, although the cruiser "General Belgrano" was sunk by a nuclear submarine, some Argentine Navy units could still have operated along the Malvinas coasts and not remained in shallow waters. As for the Air Force, Gen Rattenbach said that it failed to integrate itself into a general team plan, thereby conducting the war by itself.

The aforementioned Article 502 of the Military Justice Code states that "summary trials can only be held in peacetime whenever a fact is sufficiently serious to demand its immediate repression in order to maintain the Armed Forces' morale, discipline, and military spirit."

UCR CONSIDERS PROPOSALS TO RESTRUCTURE MILITARY

PY191150 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Beginning"]

[Excerpt] The general staff of one of the three service branches has reportedly made a prospective political, strategic, and military analysis of Argentina's future. According to the analysis, over the next 6 years Argentina will face the serious risk of territorial division if a program to transform the structure of its economy and its political organization is not immediately adopted, along with a coherent foreign policy marked by a clear pro-Western position. The analysis reportedly states that many of the northern and northeastern provinces would be taken over by Brazil and the southern provinces by Chile. Unfortunately, the conclusions of the study are similar to those of other studies made over 10 years ago by U.S. institutes and by the French general staff.

In view of this situation, the decisions that are adopted by Mr Alfonsin's "staff", above all those in the economic and military field, will obviously be of vital importance. As far as we know, these two issues were not defined during the secret meetings held over the past 13 days. This shows that before the elections the Radical Party, as well as the Peronist Party, did not know exactly what it had to do or could do in the government. The military situation is roughly the following:

1. Two different proposals, presented by two groups, for the expected restructuring of military commands have not yet been reconciled in Alfonsin's inner group. One proposal calls for the defense minister to exercise the functions now performed by the commanders of the three service branches, without detriment to the presidential authority as commander in chief. A joint staff chief in charge of general planning, and the supreme commanders of each service branch, responsible for its direct command, would be subordinate to the defense minister, with specific military functions.
2. The other proposal is to have the secretary of each service branch (retired officers), and the corresponding branch's joint staff chief subordinate to the defense minister. The secretaries would be given many of the functions now performed by the supreme commanders.
3. According to our sources, both Alfonsin and Borras would favor the first proposal, which more closely conforms to the viewpoint now prevailing in the Armed Forces. This viewpoint stands for what could be called the French system for the interconnection of military command and political power, without the mediation of service secretaries (most certainly retired officers, as was previously stated). The advantage of the secretaries' role as "safety valves" would be offset by the disadvantages of distance and possible confusion, which their interjection between the civilian and military sectors might cause.
4. Borras and his military assistants (Colonel Caceres and Air Force Colonel Baca) are now fully immersed in this problem, because it requires urgent solution vis-a-vis the future law on ministries, and they have not yet made an in-depth study of the second chapter of the delicate military question, that is, the appointment of chiefs, and the retirement of current military commanders. As far as we know, there are also very different viewpoints regarding the scope of "the purge." Many retired officers close to the UCR [Radical Civic Union] are advising the retirement of almost all the generals. The large majority of officers on active duty, however, are strongly critical of that advice, with well-founded reasons in many cases. On the other hand, other Alfonsin assistants only favor a "cut in half," so that new chiefs of the joint staff with experience and preparation for their posts can be appointed from the remaining half. The choice of a joint staff chief constitutes a special item. Officers of all ranks contend that, beyond any political consideration, the choice should fall on a "professional" officer not directly involved in the national reorganization process and one with personal prestige. Alfonsin and Borras may also favor such a choice. Lately the unusual stir about names and conjectures, excluding Generals Arguindegui and Fernandez, has caused uneasiness in the barracks. High-ranking officers (possibly General Plotti among them) may have told Alfonsinist leaders, who may have intervened to stop the rumors, about their concerns.

ALL ARMY MAJOR GENERALS REQUEST RETIREMENT

PY191850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Army Commander General Cristino Nicolaides this morning confirmed in a press conference that all major generals holding posts in Argentina have presented their requests for retirement. He also said that anything related to the organization of the Army cadres will be in the hands of the new authorities elected during the recent elections.

SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT AMID COUP RUMORS

PA201312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0806 GMT 20 Nov 83

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Nov (EFE) -- The security organizations of the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo have been declared in a state of emergency in light of reports that a new coup d'etat is in the making, Interior Ministry authorities and official political sources have told EFE. The government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo fears the outbreak of new measures of force to interrupt the democratic process, encouraged by opposition politicians, Elias Clavijo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), has stated.

Clavijo noted that the government has information that opposition politicians will join Monday's planned protest march against the government's economic measures for the purpose of pressuring the president to resign. He said that a "constitutional coup" against Siles Zuazo is afoot, generated in the National Congress by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH), and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN).

According to official political sources, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the MIR, is seeking to pressure Siles Zuazo to resign for his alleged "inability to govern," and in this effort Paz Zamora has the support of the MNRH and the ADN of former Presidents Victor Paz and Hugo Banzer, according to government sources.

Clavijo noted that the leaders of the MNRI led by Siles Zuazo have received anonymous telephone calls in the past few days in which they were threatened with death in order to pressure the president to resign. The MNRI offices located a few blocks from downtown La Paz were the target of a terrorist attack that caused extensive material damage a few hours after an anonymous caller warned that this would occur.

The promulgation of severe economic measures on the part of the executive branch has generated growing social unrest among the people in the past few days, which is considered "fertile ground" for the action of presumed coupist groups.

Siles Zuazo stressed a few days ago that he had reports about the existence of plans to overthrow him that apparently originated among the civilian sectors that are pressing for his resignation. To this he responded that he "will fulfill his government term until 1986."

With the heightening climate of political unrest, the rumors of a coup d'etat in Bolivia have again surfaced, in view of the meetings that are being held by political leaders of various factions that have been linked with attempts to interrupt the democratic process.

PRESIDENT STRESSES UNITY, VOWS TO SERVE TERM

PY191255 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Hernan Siles Zuazo, accompanied by some of his ministers, arrived in Trinidad, Beni Department, at 1030 Friday, and was received at the airport with appropriate military honors.

The president and his entourage attended a solemn Te Deum mass and then led a parade of civic organizations, after which Dr Siles Zuazo gave a speech.

The president stated that the 4-year mandate, entrusted by the people to the government he presides over, will be fulfilled, and he urged the people of Beni to unite firmly for the defense of the democratic process.

The president told a rally gathered in the main plaza of Trinidad that the present democratic process is threatened by political ambitions overloaded with false constitutionalism and lacking in alternative programs to guarantee the people a secure future for democracy, freedom, and social justice.

President Siles said in Trinidad that the people do not want anyone to interrupt the democratic process because they know by intuition that this would inevitably lead to a great political and social upheaval, which would mean an end to the rights conquered after so much struggle and sacrifice.

The president, referring to the 4-year presidential mandate he has received from the people, said in the Beni capital that it is not those political party leaderships blinded by ambitions, but rather the people in free elections to be held at constitutional intervals who will give the final verdict on our tenure of political power. The president categorically stated that we will abide by that verdict with the discipline of democrats in the conviction that it is the balloting boxes that decide the fate of politicians, not the maneuvers of those who are in despair because they know that their fate is not decided by the will of the people.

PRESIDENT ISSUES PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

PY180400 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0155 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Text" of Bolivian Government economic decrees, read by unidentified announcer -- live, 18 November]

[Text] Considering that through Supreme Decree 19632 of 28 June 1983, adjustments were made to the tax schedule applicable to persons and undivided estates as established by Decree-Law 18792 of 5 January 1982, with the purpose of making a rational distribution of the tax burden among taxpayers; that during the current year the general levels of prices and salaries have changed, thus modifying the tax level originally established; that, since the legal provisions have not been correctly applied, tax obligations have accumulated for this year's third quarter; that the supreme government, conscious of the difficult economic situation being confronted by wage earners, finds it necessary to grant tax reductions to alleviate the tax burden; Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: A 40-percent reduction is granted on personal income tax withholdings during October, November, and December of this year, benefitting only incomes from employment category number 5.

Article 2: To that effect, and so that this reduction may benefit wage earners throughout the country, the tax withholding agents shall select, from the alternatives offered below, the option which is more favorable for the workers:

A. Withhold 60 percent of the precalculated monthly tax payment as shown in withholding tables being published simultaneously with this decree;

B. Withhold 60 percent of the balance outstanding, after the last annual tax computation, during the months of October, November, and December.

Article 3: Withholdings so made have a definitive character, that is to say, no more taxes will be collected for 1983.

Article 4: Withholding agents who have already paid October salaries or wages without making this deduction will have to allow for it in November.

The state minister for finance is charged with the implementation of and compliance with this decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, considering that the economic correction measures applied by the supreme government to restore the national economic activities to normal levels have been affected by minority groups who speculate over the exchange rate with a highly inflationary effect, which reflects in the domestic market prices and which causes a general unrest among the people; that it is indispensable that the economic measures successfully fight and stop illegal dollar operations on the black market; that Decree No 19800 stipulates that it is necessary to modify rechannel, and clarify some of the economic provisions contained in Decree No 19250 dated 5 November 1982; therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees.

Article 1: In exercise of its legal attributions the Finance Ministry and its subordinate organs will supervise all currency transactions.

Article 2: All illegal currency transactions carried out by unauthorized persons will be considered as speculation and subjected to penal actions. Foreign currency will be seized from both sellers and purchasers.

Article 3: Foreign currency transactions are hereby banned from the streets and unauthorized places. Violators will be prosecuted for speculating in currency.

Article 4: Authorized exchange houses are hereby granted a 30-day period to renew their business licenses. These licenses will expire if not renewed within this period.

Article 5: Institutions legally authorized to carry out foreign currency transactions will issue the appropriate receipts, under penalty of both seller and buyer being charged with practicing speculation.

Article 6: Those citizens who report illegal activity and those competent authorities who, in the performance of their duty, have seized foreign currency, upon turning it over to the Central Bank will be given 50 percent of the amount, and to that effect minutes of reception by the bank and payment to the intervening citizen or authority will be written. The remaining 50 percent will be deposited in a special account in the National Treasury opened for that purpose in said bank.

Article 7: The Finance Ministry, through its technical organs and through mechanisms it deems appropriate, will intervene to prevent the negative effects of foreign exchange speculation.

Article 8: All provisions contrary to the present supreme decree are revoked.

The state ministers for finance, foreign relations and worship, industry and commerce, tourism, interior, migration, and justice are responsible for the implementation of and compliance with the present supreme decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, considering that it is necessary to regulate and plan the system for purchases of the mining and metallurgy sector in accordance with the new national economic policies and with the principles of honesty and efficiency, in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Single article: The minister of mining and metallurgy is hereby entrusted with the writing, within 60 days, of a regulation for the direct importation of strategic goods and imports for the mining and metallurgy sector. The state minister of mining and metallurgy is responsible for the implementation of and compliance with the present decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, considering that a process for the regularization of the due debts of public and mixed enterprises with the Central Bank can no longer be postponed; that it is necessary to reconcile the compensation of debts among the different public and mixed institutions and enterprises to improve their financial situation; that for this purpose it is necessary to create an adequate mechanism allowing the normal financial operation of these organizations; and that to carry out a financial and economic evaluation of the public sector it is necessary to have an adequate national information system, in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: All the decentralized organizations of the central government which have due debts with the Bolivian Central Bank as of 31 October 1983 are given 30 calendar days as of the date of this decree to normalize their credit obligations, both domestic and foreign.

Article 2: The decentralized organizations of the central government are given up to 31 January 1984 to submit to the public sector's Commission for Settling Accounts their reconciled accounts up to 31 December 1983.

Article 3: The Commission for Settling Accounts of public and mixed institutions and enterprises is hereby created. Its operation will be controlled by a regulation that must be prepared by the Inter-Institutional Commission, composed of representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Coordination, Finance, and the Bolivian Central Bank, within 60 days from the date of the present decree.

Article 4: All decentralized public and mixed institutions and enterprises of the central government, without exception, are obliged to submit a bimonthly report on their economic and financial activities. This report must be submitted to the Finance Ministry and the Bolivian Central Bank for its evaluation. The state ministers of planning and coordination and finance are responsible for the implementation of and compliance with the present decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, considering that Decree-Law 19614 of 20 June 1983, which created the Departmental National Council for People's Food Supplies, is basically aimed at defending the people's economy, normalizing the supply of basic articles for the rural and urban population, controlling the prices and distribution of basic food supplies, creating the instruments necessary for an adequate and effective supply system; that the National Institute of Cooperatives, the leading organization for promoting cooperativism in Bolivia, is carrying out policies to fulfill the objectives defined in Article 1 of Decree-Law 19614 through the preparation and implementation of projects and actions aimed at developing and consolidating the cooperative movement among consumers; the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: Decree-Law 19614 of 20 June 1983 is hereby complemented by establishing that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism, the National Institute of Cooperatives, and the National Council for People's Food Supplies must prepare and implement a national supply plan within 45 days.

Article 2: In order to carry out the national supply plan for basic foods, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism, the National Institute of Cooperatives, and the National Council for People's Food Supplies will use the distribution and consumption channels offered by the legalized cooperative societies and other forms of distribution through factories and neighborhood committees.

Article 3: The national supply plan will cover the areas of organization, distribution, control, and evaluation. The state minister of industry, commerce, and tourism is responsible for the implementation of and compliance with the present decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, considering that the constitutional government agrees with the COB on the participation of the workers in the tasks of planning and establishing price policies; that it is necessary that the COB become familiar with the methods used for establishing the consumer price index and the production index, in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Single Article: It has been established that from this date the COB will participate in the Technical Committee for Coordinating the Price Index and in other committees for Coordinating the Price Index and in other committees in charge of coordinating production indices. The state ministers of planning and coordination, and labor and labor development are charged with the implementation of and compliance with this decree.

Considering that it is necessary to preserve and gradually restore the purchasing power of salaries, preventing salary increases from becoming merely inflationary; that the factor of production and productivity has been taken into account during the salary negotiations of such production sectors as the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) and the National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) to protect the purchasing power of salaries; that it is necessary to generalize the principle of higher salaries for higher production, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: The National Statistics Institute and the institutions which make up the national statistical information system will include in their indices and calculation methods figures of production and productivity to be used for various purposes with the framework of the anti-inflationary economic policy now being followed.

Article 2: The Labor Ministry, the National Statistics Institute, and the national statistical information system will determine, in consultation with economic agents, the methods for calculating the indices or other indicators that specify the relationship between salaries and production or productivity.

Article 3: All regulations contrary to this decree are repealed.

Considering that goods, whose importation has been prohibited, are in storage houses for confiscated goods of the republic's customs as a result of the contraband repression operations, and that said goods are exposed to deterioration because of the factors of time, humidity, and so on, and since it is necessary to take steps to prevent such risks and allow the state to collect the tariffs established in Article 2 of Decree No 19177 of 28 September 1982, modifying the Contraband Repression Law approved in Decree No 15,896 of 19 October 1978, Constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Single Article: In addition to what has been ruled in Article 33 of the Contraband Repression Law and in Article 2 of Decree No 19,177 of 28 September 1982, the customs offices of the republic are empowered to sell at public auction all goods whose importation has been prohibited which are in storage as of the date of this decree. The basis for the auction price should be the amounts indicated in the imports tariff list which were in force immediately before the prohibition.

The finance minister and his ministry will be in charge of the enforcement of this decree

(This is a special Illimani broadcast giving official information about the government measures which make up the national economic policy to correct the current situation.)

Considering that until now the payment of royalties by the hydrocarbons and mining sectors have been made directly by the retention agents, by both public and private enterprises, and that it is necessary to centralize the payment of those royalties which should be channeled to a single state institution that should have the function of retaining and controlling the payments, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: It is ordered that as of today the Central Bank of Bolivia will be the only retention agent for the royalties and taxes of the hydrocarbons and mining sectors, paid by public as well as private enterprises to the general treasury of the nation.

Article 2: All laws contrary to this decree are repealed.

Considering that the Central Bank of Bolivia was authorized, through Decree No 19,249 of 3 November 1983, to dictate norms, rules, and regulations and to control, in accordance with its legal attributes, the application of said decree, that the commercial banks were authorized through Decree No 19,732 to grant credits in foreign currencies with clauses for the maintenance of exchange rates to export sectors having access to international financing organizations; that the Central Bank of Bolivia has contracted foreign credits to finance investment projects for production activities of the country; that the export sector generates, through the sale of goods abroad, the entry of foreign currencies into the country and that it becomes necessary to use that income in new investments in the productive sector, the Central Bank of Bolivia has formed a fund of foreign currencies for the promotion and financing of exports by both the public and private sectors, a fund whose amount should be maintained at the same value for the benefit of the export sector. To this end it is necessary to establish rules for the granting and collection of such credits. It is therefore decreed:

Article 1: The Central Bank of Bolivia will grant credits to the public and private export sector through the appropriate intermediaries in foreign currencies or Bolivian pesos with clauses for maintaining exchange rates.

Article 2: The Central Bank of Bolivia will establish the regulations to be observed by public or private exporters and exporting institutions receiving such credits.

The finance minister and his ministry will be in charge of enforcing this decree.

(We continue the report on the decrees approved by the government.)

Considering that the structure of the decentralized functioning of the state is not in line with the reorganization and the degree of decentralization achieved in the present situation of regional and sectorial development of the country, constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: The National Commission for State Administrative Decentralization is created and entrusted with elaborating the study, program, organization, and execution of a decentralized administrative system which will strengthen the integrity of the unitarian and democratic state, thus achieving a better effect in the functioning of the programs and projects to be undertaken during the yearly government activities.

Article 2: The commission will be formed by a representative appointed by the president of the republic as chairman; a representative of the Planning and Coordination Ministry as vice chairman; three representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Treasury, the Budget Directorate, and the General Internal Revenue Office; a representative of the General Comptrollers Office; and a representative from each of the regional development corporations elected by their boards. They will be appointed through a government resolution from the lists submitted by the above-mentioned corporations to the Planning and Coordination Ministry.

Article 3: The commission will establish its internal organizations to plan its budget and its debate and resolution regulations, which should be approved by the executive branch.

The ministers of planning and coordination and finance and their ministries will be in charge of enforcing this government decree.

Considering that any monetary stabilization plan requires systematic adjustments of the national currency parity with other foreign currencies; that the increase of internal prices in the face of the deterioration of the terms of trade of our exports jeopardizes the country's competitive position in international markets; that while the levels of prices, salaries, and general internal costs have substantially increased, the official exchange rate of the peso against the U.S. dollar has remained constant, freezing the income of the national export sector and thus causing its decapitalization, preventing it from increasing the levels of employment and production; therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: The Bolivian peso parity is hereby fixed at 500 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

Article 2: The Central Bank of Bolivia will fix the exchange rate of the Bolivian peso against other foreign currencies. The Central Bank will also regulate, supervise, and enact the rules to implement the foreign exchange policy in keeping with its legal attributions.

Article 3: The commission charges established in Resolution No 298/82 of the Central Bank's board of directors are hereby maintained for this new exchange rate.

Article 4: The inventories of property, goods, raw materials, and products imported by the commercial and industrial sectors, and which were estimated at the previous rate, must be revalued in the general balance sheets on 31 December 1983.

Article 5: The legally authorized banks, exchange houses, hotels, and tour agencies can only buy foreign currency from tourists and sources other than the exportation of goods and services at the buyer's rate.

Article 6: All the provisions that are contrary to this decree are hereby abolished.

Considering that it is the intention of the constitutional government to undertake an economic policy aimed at reviving the productive sectors of the nation in order to overcome the grave crisis affecting Bolivian society at all levels; that it is urgently needed, in light of the difficulties facing the farming, cattlebreeding, agro-industrial, and industrial sectors, to compose norms of economic policy to revive national production; that, in order to achieve this, it is necessary to fix new staple prices for the articles forming basic household needs in a way that guarantees the supply to the domestic market and eliminates factors favoring hoarding and speculations; constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: As of this date prices are modified throughout the nation on products considered to be of primary need in the way shown in an attached chart.

Article 2: The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism will determine and make regulations for compensation to sugarcane planters and sugarmill owners according to the relation between the sugarcane delivered and the volume of sugar produced as of 11 September this year.

Article 3: The Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Ministry and the Agriculture, Campesino Affairs, and Livestock Ministry will fix the prices of agrarian and agro-industrial inputs that are needed for the production of the articles appearing in an annex which forms part of this decree.

Article 4: The Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Ministry and Social Welfare and Public Health Ministry will fix the prices of imported pharmaceutical products, as well as those manufactured in the country.

Article 5: In case of a shortage of the products to which this decree refers, the government will grant import permits to overcome the shortage.

The Ministries of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism; Agriculture, Campesino Affairs, and Livestock; and Social Welfare and Public Health are entrusted with the enforcement of this decree.

Considering that the salary readjustments and the oil by-products price increases determine the application of new tariffs for public transportation services in all forms, and for post office and telecommunications services; that the tariff readjustments should take into consideration the interests of the consumers of all such services: therefore, Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic, in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: New tariffs are approved for urban passenger transport and freight transport over road, railroad, air, and rivers, as well as for post office and telecommunications services.

Article 2: The ministers of transport and communications, aeronautics and national defense, within the areas of their competence, will regulate and implement the new tariffs approved, dictating the corresponding ministerial resolutions to that effect.

Article 3: The readjusted tariff schedules shall be widely publicized for the information of consumers, and for the strict control of their application.

Article 4: The government will make available for the providers of public transport services the foreign exchange necessary to import tires, spare parts, and other elements intended for the maintenance and conservation of their vehicles.

Article 5: A permanent commission is created, composed of representatives of the Ministries of Transport and Communications; Finance, Industry and Commerce, and the General Comptroller's Office, so that jointly with a representative of the Confederation of Drivers of Bolivia or, if that is the case, of organizations not affiliated with the Confederation, they can pass judgment on the legitimacy of the applications for foreign exchange, as well as exercise rigorous control over imports, destination, and proper use of the imported goods. To the same effect, a permanent commission for air transport is created with representatives of the Ministries of Aeronautics; Finance; Industry and Commerce; and the Comptroller's Office.

The state ministers of transport and communications, aeronautics, and national defense are responsible for the implementation of and compliance with the present decree.

Whereas the general banking law issued on 11 July 1928 and the legal resolutions issued in 1945 are not in keeping with the present economic situation the country is experiencing or with present international banking regulations, it is imperative to undertake a reform of the banking and financial system; the present economic and financial crisis calls for the implementation of a new financial structure that will develop and strengthen the country's economy; if the present economic crisis is to be overcome, it is necessary to establish a commission to draft a new general law for banks, financial, insurance, and savings and loans enterprises, one that will modernize the banking and financing system within the framework of the national economic reactivation program and be in keeping with the effective role that the private and government sectors must play in national development; the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: A technical commission in charge of drafting the new general law for banks, financial, insurance, and savings and loans enterprises, and of modernizing the national banking and financial system, is hereby established.

Article 2: This commission will be presided over by the finance minister, and it will be composed of representatives from the Finance Ministry, the Planning and Coordination Ministry, the Central Bank, the National Development Bank, the State Bank, and representatives from the private banking sector.

Article 3: The Finance Ministry will establish as many working committees as deemed necessary for the study of specific problems concerning banking and financial laws; the central banking sector, the state-owned banking sector, the development banking sector, the national private banking sector, the foreign private banking sector, and auxiliary financing systems. The Finance Ministry is also authorized to contract national and foreign experts.

Article 4: For the fulfillment of its goals, the commission may request technical assistance from international organizations.

Article 5: The commission must submit the proper drafts within 180 days after it is constituted.

Article 6: The Finance Ministry, through a special budget, will supply funds and cover for all the commission's expenses and for those expenses ensuing from secretarial activity. The Interior and Finance Ministries are charged with implementing this supreme decree.

Whereas in keeping with the economic reorganization and economic stability policy implemented by the constitutional government with the objective of overcoming the economic crisis the country is experiencing it is necessary to safeguard the economic and financing situation of state-owned production companies, without which it is impossible to promote national and regional development programs; variations in the investment and production cost levels demand an immediate readjustment in the voices of hydrocarbons; since hydrocarbons are strategic nonrenewable resources, it is indispensable to fix an adequate value and promote a rational consumption of hydrocarbons; the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] is hereby authorized to sell refined oil by-products at the following prices throughout the country:

Premium: 60 Bolivian pesos per liter;

Super Premium: 100 Bolivian pesos per liter;
Diesel: 60 Bolivian pesos per liter;
Pure Oil: 60 Bolivian pesos per liter;
(?A) Gas 100: 450 Bolivian pesos per gallon;
A Gas 100 for airplanes transporting meats: 200 Bolivian pesos per gallon;
(?Jet) Fuel: 900 Bolivian pesos per gallon;
Aviation Oil: 2,000 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Propane Gas: 45 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Butane Gas: 45 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Natural Gas: 500 Bolivian pesos per cubic liter;
Liquid Gas for Household Use: 15 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Liquid Gas for Industrial Use: 55 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Liquid Gas for Cars: 60 Bolivian pesos per liter;
Kerosene: 15 Bolivian pesos per liter;
(?Diesel): 75 Bolivian pesos per liter;
Solvent: 75 Bolivian pesos per liter;
Paraffin: 375 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Asphalt: 98 Bolivian pesos per kilo;
Lubricants: car oil prices in containers:
Super Premium: 208 liters, 94,016 Bolivian pesos;
Super Premium: 60 liters, 27,120 Bolivian pesos;
Super Premium: 20 liters, 9,040 Bolivian pesos;
Super Premium: 4 liters, 1,808 Bolivian pesos;
Super Multigrade: 208 liters, 96,706 Bolivian pesos;
Super Multigrade: 60 liters, 27,400 Bolivian pesos;
Super Multigrade: 20 liters, 9,300 Bolivian pesos;
Super Multigrade: 4 liters, 1,860 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Multigrade: 208 liters, 103,272 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Multigrade: 60 liters, 29,700 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Multigrade: 20 liters, 9,930 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Multigrade: 4 liters, 1,986 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Premium: 208 liters, 102,372 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Premium: 60 liters, 29,535 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Premium: 20 liters, 9,845 Bolivian pesos;
Diesel Premium: 4 liters, 1,969 Bolivian pesos;
(?Rafoidal): 208 liters, 89,096 Bolivian pesos;
(?Rafoidal): 60 liters, 25,701 Bolivian pesos;
(?Rafoidal): 20 liters, 8,577 Bolivian pesos;

Article 2: Supreme Decree No 19,252, issued 5 November 1982, and all other measures contrary to this decree, are hereby repealed.

Cabinet ministers are hereby instructed to implement and comply with this supreme decree.

Whereas it is imperative to establish an institutional organization to recommend a financial policy that will establish the principles of economic stability and development necessary to overcome the serious crisis the country is experiencing; it is also necessary to strengthen the present economic and financing institutional structure to implement in a coherent, coordinated manner the supreme government's economic policy aimed at correcting and resolving the serious effects of the crisis the country is experiencing; it is necessary to strengthen the national financing system by establishing an organization that will be in charge of reorganizing and establishing national monetary and credit policy guidelines in keeping with the government's economic policy; the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: The Economic Planning and Development Board is hereby established. It will be in charge of the following:

- A. To study, evaluate, and propose necessary measures concerning monetary and credit policy;
- B. To study and suggest the best way to use government financial resources, domestic, and foreign credits, and means of foreign payments with the objective of continuing and improving the development of economic and social activities;
- C. To establish trade policy guidelines with the objective of achieving a balanced trade;
- D. To adopt proper measures aimed at correcting the financial deficit of the public sector;
- E. To suggest measures to achieve a better and proper implementation of legal measures regarding financial and monetary issues;
- F. To make compatible the national budget with national development financial programs; and
- G. To recommend an economic policy in keeping with the goal to achieve national economic stability and development.

Article 2: Members of the Economic Planning and Development Board shall include the finance minister, who will preside over the board, the planning and coordination minister, the presidential economic adviser, and the Central Bank president.

The Economic Planning and Development Board may request the assistance of other ministers and demand the aid of employees and officials from government and private sectors whenever it deems necessary.

Article 3: The Economic Planning and Development Board will submit its recommendations to the economic team, which in turn will submit them to the national cabinet.

Article 4: All measures contrary to the aforementioned supreme decree are hereby repealed.

The planning and coordination minister and the finance minister are hereby entrusted to implement and comply with this decree.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the Republic declares that in keeping with the constitutional government's economic reorganization policy it is necessary for public electric power companies to maintain an economic and financial situation that will allow them to carry out their operations normally; that in view of the increase in the cost of exploitation it is necessary to readjust the income levels of electric power companies to assure normal service; that since it is the duty of the supreme government to safeguard the economy of low income consumer sectors; that since the industrial sector is an important factor in the national economy, and since it needs to reactivate its productive capacity, it is the duty of the national government to guarantee special electricity rates; that the interconnection rates of ENDE [National Electricity Enterprise] [words indistinct] were temporarily established through Supreme Decree No 19,338, it is necessary to establish normal electricity rates, in keeping with the electricity code; that it is necessary to update the decree in favor of DINE for the supply of generator terminals and energy supplied by independent energy producers, in keeping with Articles 128 and 129 of the electricity code; in the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1: The National Electric Power Enterprise and the Bolivian Energy Company are hereby authorized to establish an average rate of 48.50 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour to private mining enterprises, [word indistinct] and exporting industries.

Article 2: The following are the rates for the sale of energy to COMIBOL [Bolivian Mining Corporation]:

Rate for the Supply of Energy: 5,540.70 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour;
Rate for the Consumption of Energy: 21.85 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour;

Article 3: Those companies that distribute energy are authorized to implement the following rates:

A. For Domestic Use: fixed monthly rate -- up to 42 kw/hour per month, 140 Bolivian pesos;

B. Average Increase of Present Rates: Domestic Use -- 6.5 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour;

Industrial Use: 10.5 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour;

General Use: 25.5 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour;

Article 4: The Energy Ministry, through the national electric power company, will fix rates for the different consumer categories of all national electric power companies in keeping with the present supreme decree.

Article 5: In keeping with Article 130 of the electricity code, DINE's rate is readjusted by 0.010 Bolivian pesos per kw/hour, that is, 0.1 Bolivian peso per kw/hour for energy that is produced and sold.

Article 6: All those measures that are contrary to the present decree law are hereby repealed.

The energy and hydrocarbons minister will be in charge of implementing and complying with this decree.

MINISTERS VIEW REFORMS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PY190256 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Press conference given by Bolivian Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio and Bolivian Planning Minister Roberto Jordan Pando; place not specified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Minister Baptista intercepted in progress] ...4 or 5 years ago. Silver, another very important export article for us, has steadily gone down in price, and its value in dollars has diminished considerably. Thus, our exports have gone down both in terms of value and in terms of volume.

Referring to tin, which is a basic ingredient of our economy in the foreign trade sector, we should again point out that 10 years ago the consumption of primary tin totaled 220,000 tons. Now, worldwide consumption of primary tin is only 160,000 tons. This is a result of the economic crisis which hampers the economic development process both in the industrialized countries and in underdeveloped countries, such as ours.

The price of gas exports remains unchanged and, still more serious, the payment difficulties as well. The fortunate political change that has taken place in Argentina has so far hindered our brother country from meeting its obligations to us punctually, reducing our foreign currency reserves still more. These two factors have been tremendously adverse for our balance of payments and for the currency that must be allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors. Our fiscal deficit has grown steadily because our exporting sector is not active, and we have been forced to meet the wage increase requests made by various sectors through their labor unions in view of the decrease in the purchasing power of their wages. As you know, these measures should have been applied some (?years) ago. Unfortunately, this was not done and this government had to do its best to redress this situation.

However, the prospects to resolve the deficit problem are good and we believe that the measures to be applied will overcome the disruptive effect of the fiscal deficit in the economy. We also believe that next year the financial situation will be more optimistic.

In view of these circumstances we have sought to apply a treatment other than a shock treatment because we believe that shock treatments, which only cause (?unrest) among the people, are only applied by de facto governments which disregard the concerns and claims of the people.

We have tried to find totally just solutions through distributing the weight of the crisis among all sectors. For this reason the new measures seek to gradually, rather than abruptly, resolve the deficit problem. They will also promote the exportation of products, exports that will sell well abroad, and products that will not cause a price imbalance on the local market.

We would have liked to prevent a hike in prices. Unfortunately, we are not only faced with an inflation that was caused by foreign factors, but also with an imbalance caused by the lack of currency. These two factors led us to apply systematic changes.

[Minister Jordan Pando] I believe that the finance minister has clearly explained the objectives of the economic package. These basic measures will be implemented over the next few hours.

I will now elaborate further on the financial measures. Various measures will be applied to effectively coordinate planning and development activities. One of the measures establishes the creation of a planning and development board to study the results of the corrective measures and their effects on production, productivity, wages, prices, and inputs.

The results and effects of such corrective measures must be studied, because in an inflationary and speculative economy such as ours, an anti-inflationary policy like the one approved by the government needs to be periodically corrected. Although these measures are corrective, we must point out that we will gradually attain stability and an economic development. Since we represent a popular government, we must examine wages and prices because a popular government cannot freeze wages. We must also periodically examine the status of wages compared to prices, production, and productivity.

As the finance minister has already announced, another measure establishes the reformation of the banking and financial system. Bolivia's financial and banking legislation will be updated. The Central Bank, whose mission had been distorted, will resume its original mission. State-owned banks will channel loans for development projects along with the development banks, for which purpose they will be provided with modern legal instruments.

The economic measures will promote exports. We have already restricted the amount of imports. We expect these new measures to reactivate both the private and the public sectors.

We believe that private and public enterprises must now make investments instead of spending what they earn. We are aware of the fact that these measures will not restore all public firms to a sound footing. However, we want these firms to gradually attain stability and to increase their levels of production.

[Words indistinct] the reactivation of exports, we want to restore our level of production and also to reactivate the sectors that produce foodstuffs for the domestic market.

The government will give preferential treatment to the farming sector under the agricultural emergency plan, which was implemented as a result of the damages caused by the floods and the droughts. At the same time, the Campesino Affairs Ministry will implement a farming and a rural development program, for which we are trying to obtain preferential financing.

We will continue to conduct negotiations with friendly countries, with international organizations, and financial institutions to obtain financing for our development projects.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CALLS 'PERMANENT SESSION'

PY202035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Amid a wave of social discontent and a total paralysis of the public transportation system caused by the recent economic measures, President Siles Zuazo will approve other provisions concerning the agricultural sector, the issuance of foreign currency, and a new tax scale, it was reported today in La Paz.

The Council of Ministers has declared itself in permanent session to evaluate the people's reactions to the recent measures, which included a 150 percent devaluation of the peso and major changes in the prices of staples and basic services.

Military sources have told AFP that La Paz military units have been ordered to report to quarters to prevent situations which might affect this process.

Public workers have also decided to continue the indefinite strike they called last week to demand wage increases. A similar decision was made by workers of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL). Both domestic and foreign communications are now totally interrupted.

REFORMS SAID HEIGHTENING SOCIAL UNREST

PY201925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 20 Nov (EFE) -- The Socialist Party One (PS-1), the fourth largest political grouping in Bolivia, today charged that the democratic process is being endangered by the action of subversive groups which seek to carry out another coup d'etat. PS-1 charges that the economic measures approved by the government of President Siles Zuazo have contributed to worsening the existing social unrest, thus "playing into the hands of both civilian and military coup plotters." PS-1 charges that the package of economic measures bear the mark of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

FACTORY WORKERS REJECT ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY190028 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The General Confederation of Factory Workers voiced its full and categorical rejection of the new economic measures implemented by the government. This information was disclosed by (Heriberto Mamani), secretary general of that confederation. He stated that these measures are harmful to the workers.

[Begin (Mamani) recording] I want to ratify that the Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia categorically rejects the measures which are harmful to the factory workers and workers in general. [end recording]

ARMY UNDISTURBED OVER ARGENTINE NUCLEAR ADVANCES

PY192116 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The military ministers today revealed that the Brazilian Army is not concerned over the Argentine announcement that it has acquired the technology to enrich uranium. Aeronautics Minister Lieutenant General Delio Jardim de Mattos stated that this is the way things are, one country gets ahead of the other in certain areas of investigation, but that in the end it all evens out.

Referring to the memorandum sent by Argentine President General Reynaldo Bignone to his Brazilian counterpart General Joao Baptista Figueiredo, the aeronautics minister stated that that technology will be used for peaceful purposes and that this gives us confidence. Without going into much detail, Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano de Fonseca stated the Argentina and Brazil are not competing in the nuclear field.

The newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO's press agency AE, quoting diplomatic sources in this capital, pointed out that the existence of a nuclear cooperation agreement between Brazil and Argentina, which was signed by Presidents Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Jorge Videla, opens the possibility for Brazil to have access to the technology developed by Argentine scientists for enriching uranium. The press agency added that the Brazilian diplomats view President Bignone's official communique to his Brazilian counterpart as a gesture of courtesy that reveals the high level of Argentine-Brazilian relations, and noted that with this communique Bignone sought to prevent any type of speculation. The AE press agency then revealed that the intensification of nuclear cooperation between the two countries will be one of the subjects discussed during the meeting between Figueiredo and Argentine President-elect Paul Alfonsin, which is already being arranged by the Argentine and Brazilian Foreign Ministries.

ATILA CLARIFIES FIGUEIREDO'S STATEMENTS

PY191110 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] In view of the reaction to his statements in Lagos, Nigeria, President Joao Figueiredo has asked his press secretary to release the official version of the interview. Today in Dakar, Carlos Atila stated that the president had commented on the interview and requested that Brazilians be informed through the media what he meant.

[Begin Atila recording] Today the president read the newspapers 2 days after his interview and pointed out to me the interpretation given to his statements. He asserted to me that, personally, if it were up to him, he would prefer direct elections. However, he belongs to a party, and as a member of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] he is aware that the PDS majority is in favor of indirect elections. He pointed out that since he respects the decisions of the PDS, he recognizes its right to elect his successor, a right which was achieved during the 1982 November elections when the PDS secured the minority of the electoral college seats. [end recording]

The spokesman pointed out that with these statements the president wanted to compliment the PDS.

[Begin Atila recording] The truth is that with these statements, the president, and he told me so himself, wanted to compliment the PDS, which is the party that backs him in Congress. [end recording]

Carlos Atila also referred to President Figueiredo's tour of five African countries, which represents a historic visit since it is the first one made by a Brazilian and Latin American president.

[Begin Atila recording] The coinciding points of view in areas of common interest and the warm welcome the president has received in the country reveal that our policy regarding Africa has been most adequate. In the two countries we have visited so far we were met with great warmth and a desire to establish links with Brazil. In this rapprochement and relationship the president has been quite clear [words indistinct] witnesses here that Brazil can build bridges and make contributions which will be very advantageous and promising both for the African countries and Brazil in the political, economic, and financial fields. [end recording]

Carlos Atila added that the president's visit will establish the grounds for a political, cultural, commercial, and economic exchange with advantages for the two parties. Atila also pointed out that President Figueiredo is satisfied with the results of his visit.

WAGES INCREASED; AUTOMOBILE WORKERS END STRIKE

PY191547 Paris AFP in Spanish 1002 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 18 November (AFP) -- The week-long strike that has been affecting several factories of the Brazilian automobile industries sector ended today when businessmen decided to meet the demands for better wages of approximately 40,000 metalworkers.

Yesterday, Wednesday, the strikers at the Ford and Volkswagen factories decided to resume work after reaching an agreement with their employers on their demands.

Employers of the other factories that have been paralyzed also granted today the wage increase demand by the workers. Other factories of the automobile sector, whose workers have not held a strike, today decided to grant them an emergency increase as well.

BRIEFS

FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES -- Over the January-September 1983 period, domestic fuel consumption dropped by 5.8 percent as compared to the same period in 1982. Gas consumption increased by 7.9 percent, while the consumption of other oil by-products declined. Gasoline consumption dropped by 14.8 percent, that of diesel-oil dropped by 0.7 percent, and that of fuel-oils dropped by 17.8 percent, the Ministry of Mines and Energy reported. Alcohol consumption, both hydrated and dehydrated, increased by 47.4 percent over the same period. Hydrated alcohol consumption increased by 82.6 percent, and that of dehydrated alcohol rose by 19.3 percent. Gasohol consumption rose by 20.5 percent as compared to the 15.6 percent rise over the same period last year. Total oil by-products consumption for the January-September 1983 period reached 41,539,700 cubic meters, which is equal to approximately 957,000 barrels daily. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Oct 83 p 18 PY]

AD MEMBERS PREVIEW 18 NOVEMBER RALLY

Silva Discusses Implications

PY190253 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Interview granted by Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Democratic Alliance, to an unidentified Radio Cooperativa reporter on 18 November -- place not given]

[Text] Enrique Silva Cimma, the president of the Democratic Alliance [AD], has stated that the massive attendance expected at this afternoon's rally at O'Higgins Park will mark a change in the pace of future events. Silva Cimma, former comptroller general of the republic, will be the only speaker at the rally scheduled to be held in the next few hours. This rally will be the most important opposition gathering in the past 10 years of military dictatorship in Chile.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Silva, what message do you have for the Chilean people a few hours before this important gathering takes place?

[Silva] I think that the most important thing that can be said to the Chilean people this afternoon is that we are about to witness, for the first time in 10 years, an act which is fundamentally historic. We must be aware that after so many years when freedom of expression has been restricted, and while it cannot be said that these restrictions have been lifted, the peoples' desire and the Chilean opposition's systematic resistance have made it possible to hold a meeting such as the one we are going to witness this afternoon. As I have already stated, this gathering has a historic nature since it is the first time that all the people, a large portion of the Chilean population, will voice their opposition, their dissidence, their disagreement with the government and, basically, will request a return to democracy. [end recording]

The president of the AD reiterated that all the necessary measures for this afternoon's mass demonstration to develop in an atmosphere of complete peace have been taken.

[Begin recording] [Silva] Therefore, on the whole, I believe that those fortunetellers who talk about fears and unrest have no other objective than to somehow prevent the people from freely exercising their legitimate right to disagree.

[Reporter] In general terms, what will be the main subject of your speech this afternoon?

[Silva] Basically this speech will try to compile what, from my point of view, is the unanimous feeling, at least that of the great majority, of all the opposition sectors. Therefore, today's speech will be a sort of calm review of all the criteria, of all the proposals that the opposition has been making and which naturally lead to the fervent desire for a prompt return to democracy, something which I believe is in the minds and hearts of all Chileans. [end recording]

Further on, Silva Cimma was asked about the political effects this afternoon's gathering will have.

[Begin recording] [Silva] Precisely. When I point out that in my opinion this is an event which marks an historic milestone in the development of the Chilean peoples' struggle, in their socio-political struggles, I actually mean that it will be such an impressive mass movement that it will necessarily bring about changes in the entire course of future events. [end recording]

'Government Campaign' Against Rally

PY190137 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] (Marcial Mora), a member of the Democratic Alliance [AD], has stated that the communique issued by the metropolitan mayor is part of the government campaign against this afternoon's rally.

These remarks were made by (Mora) when he was asked about the communique issued by the metropolitan mayor which stated that it had been discovered that extremist groups intend to cause disorder during the rally.

(Marcial Mora) also stated that all those persons who attend the rally may rest assured that the AD guarantees an essentially peaceful event.

REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION RALLY EVENTS, AFTERMATH

Situation Called 'Normal

PY182317 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Live relay from mobile unit at O'Higgins Park]

[Excerpts] A rally sponsored by the so-called Democratic Alliance and authorized by the government is taking place here in a completely normal fashion. Up to this moment, the situation has been rather calm and, as we reported earlier, Carabineros intend to keep things this way.

We also want to note that well-known television actors are leading the shouting and chanting of political slogans.

Turnout Estimated at One Million

PY190013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Approximately 1 million persons attended the rally organized by the opposition Democratic Alliance (AD).

This figure was disclosed to the media by former Christian Democrat Deputy Carlos Dupre, who is a member of the rally's organizing committee. The radio stations "Radio Chilena" and "Radio Cooperativa," which broadcast the speech AD President Enrique Silva Cimma made to the entire country, made a similar estimate of the number of persons attending the rally.

At the beginning of his speech, Silva Cimma stated that he was addressing 1 million members of the opposition who had gathered at O'Higgins Park.

When he disclosed the estimated number of people attending the rally, Dupre stated that when calculating this figure, it had been taken into account that 500,000 persons fit on the cement platform in the center of the park and that the park as well as the playgrounds, the terraces, and access avenues of the plaza had filled.

Silva Calls for Pinochet's Resignation

PY190023 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Today, at the end of the largest mass demonstration to take place in the past 10 years since the military takeover, the Democratic Alliance [AD] opposition forces requested President Augusto Pinochet to resign and to establish a provisional government that will restore democracy. In a speech addressed to thousands of demonstrators, AD President Enrique Silva Cimma also demanded the creation of a constituent assembly and the dismantling of the military regime's National Intelligence Center (secret police).

Silva Cimma stated that, in sum, with a deep sense of responsibility and exercising the right to petition provided by the traditional constitutional norms of our country, we request that the chief of state resign so that that post may be filled by someone who will represent the desire of the majority of a sovereign people.

He added: People of Chile: Tonight the united opposition is initiating the great crusade for the unpostponable return to a genuine democracy. Speaking on behalf of the rightist-center and leftist parties which belong to the AD, Silva stated that we summon all Chileans to take up their positions in our resistance struggle.

Two Carabineros Injured

PY190141 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Violent incidents were unleashed in Santiago this evening when the Carabineros militarized police repressed thousands of demonstrators shouting slogans against President Augusto Pinochet's military government.

The Carabineros used nightsticks, tear gas, and water cannon trucks to disperse the members of the opposition who were trying to march in columns along Matta Avenue in Santiago at the end of the mass demonstration organized by the Democratic Alliance where President Pinochet's resignation was requested. Several witnesses said that at least two Carabineros were injured by stones and taken away in ambulances. This happened outside the O'Higgins Park, where the rally had taken place.

The opposition's demonstration gathered more than 500,000 persons in one of the largest demonstrations of discontent since the military takeover 10 years ago, according to the media and neutral observers.

An hour after the demonstration ended, groups of demonstrators tried to march through downtown Santiago, which was heavily guarded, while drivers honked their horns insistently as a sign of support for the opposition's actions.

Youth Killed in Clash

PY190227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 Nov (EFE) -- A 20-year-old youth was killed tonight during a clash between a group of people leaving the O'Higgins Park rally and the police.

According to reports from Radio Cooperativa and Radio Santiago, Ricardo Mancilla received a blow to his head, but it has not yet been determined whether he was hit by a tear gas bomb or with a club.

Citing witnesses, the two radio stations reported that Mancilla managed to run a few yards before falling to the ground.

After the last artists' performance at the rally, clashes took place in adjacent streets between policemen and people who wanted to demonstrate. The Carabineros used tear gas bombs to disperse them.

Organizers: No Bombs at Rally

PY192129 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] [In progress]...majority not only reveals that the government represents the minority but that when that minority carries out all kinds of actions to prevent the opposition from expressing its desire by repressing the people, violating human rights, and by confronting the people with the Army, it is turning into an illegitimate government.

For his part, Hernol Flores, the president of the National Association of Government Employees, stated: [Begin Flores recording] For the workers and union leaders, the extraordinary demonstration held by the Chilean people yesterday is very significant because it proves what we have maintained for many years: Democracy does not represent chaos, but quite the opposite. I think that the civic maturity the people at O'Higgins Park showed yesterday should open the government authorities' eyes. [end recording]

(Gonzalo Duarte), who was in charge of security, categorically denied government reports that bombs had been deactivated at O'Higgins Park. Duarte claimed that this was not true. There were people permanently posted at the park a few days before the rally, some of whom even slept there, but they never saw any members of the security forces there nor were any bombs found. Duarte stated that these reports were intended just to intimidate the people.

Havana Reports on Rally

PA192220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] A young man was killed in Santiago, Chile, when police attacked a group of people leaving O'Higgins Park following the largest protest rally ever staged against Augusto Pinochet's regime. It is estimated that more than a million people participated in this rally.

Radio Chilena and Radio Cooperativa, two stations that provided live coverage of the rally, reported that 20-year-old Ricardo Mancilla was killed by a tear gas canister fired by police.

The rally, called by the center-right Democratic Alliance with the support of the Chilean leftist forces, unions, and other social organizations, was unified in spirit and the national flag was the only emblem carried by the demonstrators.

Enrique Silva Cimma, the president of the Democratic Alliance and the only speaker at the event, demanded Pinochet's resignation, the dissolution of the fascist regime's political police, the return of those in exile, and real changes in the country's economic policy to overcome the deep crisis. Silva Cimma also requested the creation of a constituent assembly, and said that the anguish of a people deprived of their freedom for more than 10 years precludes any delays.

POLITICIANS, INTERIOR MINISTER VIEW RALLY

Opposition Satisfied

PY192246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1603 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 19 Nov (EFE) -- Today politicians of Chile's opposition and government reacted with a mixture of satisfaction and indifference to yesterday's demonstration by the multiparty Democratic Alliance [AD].

Although the O'Higgins Park court, which is 140,000 square meters, was completely full, the government estimates on the number of persons that attended the meeting ranges between 90,000 and 120,000. The AD leaders estimate that approximately 600,000 persons attended, calculating 3 to 4 persons per square meter and taking into account that the people overflowed the park court and occupied park terraces and playgrounds.

Former Senator Hugo Zepeda, the president of the republican right, pointed out that "here the people requested freedom and democracy and there is no excuse for saying that only a few persons gathered. The number of participants is a fact that the government cannot ignore".

Carmen Frei, the daughter of former President Eduardo Frei, said she was "really impressed" by the number of people who attended the rally and stated "if my father had been alive, he would have been proud to be a Chilean."

Enrique Silva Cimma, the current president of the AD and the only speaker at the rally, stated that it was the most extraordinary meeting ever held in Chile and that "I do not recall any other meeting being as great as this one."

Silva Cimma concluded by stating that "the size of the rally should draw the government's attention to the need to return to democracy as soon as possible."

Jarpa: Rally Changes Nothing

PY192137 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The government estimates that the number of persons who attended the rally organized by the Democratic Alliance at O'Higgins Park amounted to 80,000 persons at most. This statement was made by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa during a press conference held at noon today at La Moneda Palace.

When Minister Jarpa was asked whether he thought that yesterday's demonstration represented the nation's sentiments, he answered that all Chilean citizens are part of the nation, so that, if some 70,000 or 80,000 persons met to listen to a speaker, it could be that the speaker represents the feelings of those persons only. Jarpa then pointed out that the sentiments of those who did not attend the meeting are completely opposite, therefore, that meeting cannot be representative of the entire nation, but only of those who gathered there.

The interior minister also pointed out that he saw nothing new in the opposition meeting and that he thinks that it was a perfectly normal event within the political campaign they are carrying out, but that nothing has changed in the country with this demonstration.

Sergio Onofre Jarpa also said that some 50 persons were arrested at the corner of Matta Avenue and Santa Rosa Street, where a group was hurling stones at police vans without taking any notice of the meeting.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN ANTOFAGASTA

PY181334 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Antofagasta, Chile, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The police today reported that university students have staged violent street riots in Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of Santiago, and that six students were injured. The students were protesting a mining law issued by President Augusto Pinochet's military government which, according to the opposition, favors large foreign companies and hurts the country's own interests.

The students set up barricades and lit bonfires near the university, and repelled with rocks police attempts to disperse them on Thursday night. The incidents, described as the most serious of the past 10 years, concluded when militarized Carabineros hurled tear gas grenades at the students.

The persons were detained, but they were released in the predawn hours today by the authorities when students seized a university building and demanded their release in exchange for leaving the building.

MINeworkers UNION REGIONAL OFFICE ATTACKED

PY181818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1609 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Rancagua, 18 Nov (EFE) -- A fire that started today at the regional office of the El Teniente copper mineworkers union destroyed some furniture, but it was extinguished before the building was damaged.

According to union sources, in the predawn hours today unidentified persons forced open two windows, poured gasoline into the building, and set it afire. The administrative secretary gave the alarm at approximately 0800, and the fire was put out before it reached the wall.

The Copper Workers Confederation regional office is headed by Rodolfo Seguel.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ON TOUR

PY181536 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p c 2

[Text] A seven-member delegation of the British Conservative Party yesterday met with Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal and with representatives of different political groups, including the board of the Independent Democratic Union [UDI], as well as with Andres Zaldivar, the president of the Christian Democratic International.

The delegation is made up of British Members of Parliament James Lester, Ivan Lawrence, Keith Best, and Robert Harvey; Gloria Hooper, a member of the European Parliament; and candidates [as published] Michael Stephen, Nirj de Silva, and Michael Lings. The delegation was sent by the Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee. At the end of its tour through Chile, which will end on 17 November, it will issue a report on the country's situation.

At the meeting with the UDI board, the delegation was received by Sergio Fernandez, Jaime Guzman, Guillermo Elton, and Ignacio Astete, and reportedly it was "fully" informed about this organization's proposals.

Zaldivar said that during the meeting with the members of the delegation, they talked about the economic, political, and social situation, his opinion on the advance of Marxism, the political dialogue, and the possible designation of a parliament.

BETANCUR SEEKS TO MEDIATE WITH CHILE

PA190428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0401 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will serve as a mediator between Bolivia and Chile in order to achieve a rapprochement that will permit a solution to their pending bilateral issues, it has been officially announced.

A communique released by Marino Government Palace stated that President Betancur will ask Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo of Bolivia and Augusto Pinochet of Chile to send their foreign ministers to Bogota to begin initial talks on rapprochement between the two nations, and to discuss matters such as economic cooperation, political consultation, and the fact that Bolivia is landlocked. President Betancur, the communique noted, will emphasize the two nations' positive attitude, which permitted the OAS General Assembly to approve a resolution on Bolivia's lack of access to the sea. Colombia, through Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, played a fundamental role in the decision adopted today by the OAS.

AMNESTY REPORTEDLY ACCEPTED BY 920 REBELS

PA202100 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 83

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Bogota -- One year after the amnesty law as approved by President Betancur, 920 guerrilla members have accepted the amnesty and received the government's benefits. The number of guerrillas who have turned themselves in throughout the country is as follows: Bogota, 456; Antioquia, 11; Boyaca, 3; Caldas, 17; Huila, 20; Meta, 6; Quindio, 35; Santander, 42; Tolima, 21; Valle, 70; Caqueta, 128; Cauca, 32; Putumayo, 30; and Marino, 4.

Those seeking amnesty were former members of the following revolutionary groups: 19 April Movement, 305; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, 56; People's Liberation Army, 43; National Liberation Army, 46; Workers Self-Defense Committee, 9; People's Revolutionary Organization, 2; and PLA, 4.

BOMB EXPLODES AT UNIVERSITY OF MEDELLIN

PA181650 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Medellin -- A terrorist attack on the campus of the University of Medellin has caused property damage in excess of 20 million pesos. A powerful bomb exploded in the administration building, which houses the university computer terminals. These terminals were severely damaged by the blast. University of Medellin Rector Pedro Pablo Carbona has said that total property damage exceeds 20 million pesos. Anonymous phone calls to the janitors' room at the university stated that a bomb had been planted, but a search operation conducted by city explosives specialists to find the bomb was unsuccessful.

This was the worst terrorist attack in Medellin this year, and the most serious incident of this kind ever registered at the University of Medellin. Classes have been cancelled until Monday.

University of Medellin students have been staging a permanent assembly for the past few weeks to protest a projected increase in registration fees that has been authorized by the ICFES [Colombian Institute for Promotion of Higher Education].

As of 0700 this morning, no one had claimed responsibility for the bombing.

FOREIGN DEBT WITH SOVIET UNION REFINANCED

PY191425 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Peru has formalized the refinancing of its foreign debt with the Soviet Union for a total of \$204 million, which will be paid with exports of nontraditional goods and with surpluses of traditional exports, according to Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] The document formalizing the refinancing of the Peruvian debt to the Soviet Union was signed yesterday in Moscow. The Peruvian delegation is headed by Economy Vice Minister Luis Montero. The terms agreed upon in the formal negotiations correspond to those that were reached during the visit made almost 3 months ago.

The characteristics of the formalized refinancing agreement are as follows: First, the amount corresponding to previous refinancings, which are due in 1983, '84, and '85, are now added to the new refinancing of the foreign debt, which amounts to \$204 million and which will be paid with exports of nontraditional products and with the surpluses of traditional exports such as coffee, outside the international quota.

Second, the debt amounting to \$99 million, which corresponds to the payment of debts that are due or about to be due, since 1983, will be paid in eight equally distributed 6-month installments between 1984 and 1987.

Finally, the payments corresponding to 1984 and 1985, which amount to \$216.2 million, which cover an 8-year period, will be covered in 3 years, and the remaining 5 years will be enough to reduce the main debt. [end recording]

APRA LEADER URGES ECONOMIC, CABINET CHANGES

PY182303 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Secretary General Alan Garcia talked with the press yesterday at the end of a meeting with President Belaunde, whom he thanked for the congratulations extended to APRA for the results it obtained during the municipal elections.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I expressed my gratitude to the president for sending a presidential aide to express his congratulations to APRA for its victory in the municipal elections.

[Unidentified reporter] Nevertheless, you met for over 1 hour with the president. In addition to extending your gratitude to the president for this gesture, what other subjects were discussed?

[Garcia] Well, I restated to the president that in keeping with the people's will it is necessary to immediately implement a new economic policy, and that there must be changes in the cabinet.

We noted that the head of the Economy Ministry must be changed since it is the Economy Ministry that is ultimately responsible for implementing an economic model. I am certain that there will be changes not only in the Economy Ministry, but also in the overall economic policy, which, as we proposed, will be based on the support of the production sector and will be aimed at solving social problems such as unemployment and nutrition.

APRA is not opposing government policies with the objective of obtaining cabinet posts.

The result of the 13 November municipal elections shows that the people want the government to amend its economic policy, which should be aimed at solving the country's serious economic problems. But if there should be changes in the economic policy, Economy Minister Rodriguez Pastor and those ministers linked to national production should also be changed.

I also want to note at this time [words indistinct]. APRA, a party with old political traditions, is not dazzled by the victory of other political parties. Moreover, while Alan Garcia is APRA secretary general, and since a new party congress is not planned, APRA will comply with the resolutions of its last congress: It will continue to maintain its identity, and it will not joint a popular front with either the Marxist-Leninist-Communist sector, or an unpopular front with rightist parties.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the censorship motion submitted last night by the Chamber of Deputies?

[Garcia] We have been submitting a censorship motion over the past 3 years because, although I regret to say it at this time in the presence of government officials, the government's economic policy has been highly negative for the Peruvian people. I praise the Peruvian president, but I also tell him that stability, democracy and the people's commitment toward democracy do not only depend on the holding of elections, but also on the solution of such problems Peru is confronting today as nutrition, justice, housing, and employment. In this regard we have always criticized the economic policy that Ulloa, Rodriguez Pastor, and the like have implemented. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS ELECTION RESULTS IN LIMA

PA181858 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Alfonso Barrantes, the United Leftist Coalition candidate, was elected mayor of Lima in last Sunday's election. It has also been learned that the United Leftist Coalition was triumphant in several other departmental elections in Peru.

Interior Minister Percovich said that next week the National Defense Council will review its counterinsurgency policy, that is, the struggle against armed groups, because such groups continue to exist in the country.

In Lima, Armando Villanueva, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader, said that last Sunday's elections show the Peruvian people's desire for social changes that will benefit all. These changes include both economic and political aspects because the people have realized that the current regime, which does not fulfill the requirements of a formal democracy, has not been able to solve the nation's most serious problems.

HEALTH SECTOR THREATENS INCREASED PRESSURE

PA200235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The 12,000 Peruvian doctors who went on strike 4 days ago have warned that they will use more radical pressure tactics if the authorities do not meet their demands for a larger budget for the health sector as well as other requests. The medical federation that called the strike has allowed medical services to be provided only on an emergency basis, and in-patient care is being restricted. Health sector workers, who are also on strike, have held demonstrations, and there have been reports of clashes with the police. The municipal workers in Lima and Callao, who have been on strike for 12 days, have announced that they will stop issuing birth and death certificates if the authorities do not meet their demands.

PRESIDENT SAYS ILLUECA 'HAS NOT BEEN REPLACED'

PA191951 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] President Ricardo de la Espriella has said that the Electoral Tribunal has been given the necessary funds to cover expenses for the 1984 elections. He made this statement in an interview for this station during his working tour in the Province of Colon. Here is his brief statement.

[Begin recording] [De la Espriella -- in progress] ...of 9 million balboas. They still have over 2 million for the rest of this year, and they have been allotted 6.8 million for next year, which is more than 9 million balboas. Of course there is a procedure for this, since they must submit their bills. The executive branch does not want to get involved in the activities of the Tribunal, in order not to be accused of being partial. Nevertheless, we have discussed administrative aspects with them in order to offer all the assistance they need.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, one last question before you leave. What explanation can you give us of the fact that when Vice President [Jorge] Illueca assumed his post as president of the UN General Assembly you announced that he would not be replaced, however...

[De la Espriella -- interrupting] He has not been replaced; someone has assumed his duties, but he has not been replaced. The Constitution specifies that a minister must take over his duties. Since he will be away for a long time, someone must be in charge of his duties in the Cabinet. This is what happened; it is merely a bureaucratic-administrative procedure. [end recording]

DE LA ROSA ON HALTING OF MANFREDO AT U.S. BASE

PA202019 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Nov 83 p 1 A

[By Alfonso Barria]

[Text] "I want to call attention to the fact that the treaties establish certain committees and mechanisms that should have been used by the U.S. military chiefs at the time Fernando Manfredo was not allowed to pass," Dr Diogenes de la Rosa told LA PRENSA, referring to the incident on 1 November when Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, was denied entrance to the Quarry Heights military installations due to extreme security measures adopted by the United States to avoid terrorist acts in the canal area.

Dr De la Rosa pointed out that Manfredo was correct when he noted that the Joint Committee, according to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, creates the necessary means to handle such situations. "Perhaps there was some haste on the part of the U.S. military authorities. They could have saved Manfredo some discomfort if he had been informed of the situation," Dr De la Rosa underlined.

According to Dr De la Rosa, the Torrijos-Carter Treaties give the United States authority to defend the canal, but there are procedures established that should have prevented Manfredo's restriction, as in the present case, and precautions should have been taken to alert Manfredo that a meeting of ranking U.S. military officers was underway, thus avoiding such a situation. "What we want is for U.S. officials in the future to be more careful in these cases," Dr De la Rosa concluded in his statement to LA PRENSA.

HAVANA CITES CONTADORA MINISTERS ON NICARAGUA

PA192307 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] J. William Middendorf, U.S. ambassador to the OAS, and Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica have asked the Contadora Group to begin negotiations regarding internal Nicaraguan issues such as holding elections and a dialogue between the Sandinist government and the counterrevolutionary groups backed by the CIA. Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega stressed that the safety of the Nicaraguan borders and its internal problems are the main concerns of the Contadora Group.

COSTA RICAMONGE REPLIES TO NICARAGUAN CHARGES ON ATTACK

PA190346 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has offered its congratulations on our proclamation of neutrality, but immediately it reiterated charges that military actions are being organized in Costa Rica. We have had to reply previously to such charges in the international press. It is as if Nicaragua were saying that the ceremony we held last night was a farce. This is what Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said when newsmen asked him to comment on the Sandinist government's communique about the proclamation of neutrality. The president added: The government and state institutions were completely sincere in making the proclamation last night, but in this communique we see the twisted intention of tainting our neutrality proclamation with insincerity, falsehood, or farce.

President Luis Alberto Monge said that once again it is insisted that Costa Rica is being used for military actions against Nicaragua. The president said that this is absolutely false and that his government will maintain a position of complete neutrality, as has been verified by Contadora Group delegates who have visited the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border area. Efforts are being made to portray Costa Rica as a source of aggression against a neighboring country. This is a lie because we are making every effort to keep ourselves free of Nicaragua's internal conflict, the president said.

The Nicaraguan Government's charges that this morning's attacks by opposition groups on Cardenas came from Costa Rica are reckless, Monge said. Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano spoke to President Monge over the telephone to report on the armed clashes near the border region. President Monge said that the Nicaraguan Government has always made these accusations, but without proof. In this case, I think it is just one more charge without proof, because it cannot be demonstrated that the guerrilla groups that attacked Cardenas came from Costa Rica. Nevertheless, the president said that he hopes to obtain more information, in order to decide what steps to take.

Volio: 'Test' of Neutrality

PA200403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has declared that a charge by the Nicaraguan Government was made to test Costa Rican neutrality, but it failed.

The Nicaraguan Government protest saying that the attack on the villages of Cardenas and Sapoa originated in Costa Rican territory was aimed at testing Costa Rica's declaration of perpetual neutrality, he said. Nicaragua failed in its attempt. We were tested with that protest, and they failed, an official Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted.

Costa Rica today told the Sandinist government that our territory was not used yesterday by counterrevolutionary groups to carry out hostile operations against the border towns of Cardenas and Sapoa. The Costa Rican communique added: Our authorities have proven that the attack did not originate here.

Government authorities have stated that Minister Volio seems destined to face groundless Nicaraguan charges until the very end of his tenure as foreign minister. The Sandinists want to bid farewell to Volio with reiterated protests, although such charges cannot be proven and have not been since the very first time they made them. A Foreign Ministry official has indicated that, according to reports by the authorities stationed at the border area, no armed group left Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua. Volio told Nicaraguan authorities that no one will be allowed to attack their country from Costa Rica.

HAVANA ON SUSPENSION OF U.S. AID, NEUTRALITY

PA181735 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, reveal that the United States has decided to suspend the economic assistance programs to Costa Rica conducted through the U.S. Agency for International Development. The measure, according to the reports, was adopted following the official proclamation of Costa Rica's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality by President Luis Alberto Monge last night during a ceremony attended by national political, diplomatic, religious, and cultural figures.

Curtin Winsor, U.S. ambassador in San Jose, has announced that his government had plans to install a powerful armed force on the Costa Rican border with Nicaragua in the near future, and to carry out other military activities in the area. Political representatives of all persuasions in San Jose agreed on the need to apply, and to ensure the effectiveness of, the neutrality policy decreed by the Costa Rican Government. Some circles, however, believed it possible that the neutrality policy might be manipulated by the United States to cover up large-scale military operations against Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has expressed total support for the announcement of the Costa Rican Government, and exhorted other Latin American states and the international community to offer effective political support to the initiative.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Fighting in El Tablon

PA190155 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Nov 83 pp 12, 27

[Excerpt] The FMLN terrorists who fled in despair from El Tablon canton and hamlet in northwest Morazan Department took with them two "truck loads" of dead combatants. The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported that the extremist bands were dislodged yesterday during a powerful Army counterattack.

It was also reported that 13 soldiers attached to the companies stationed in that area were wounded, and that the soldiers who withdrew from the combat zone because they were outnumbered when the attack began are now returning to their headquarters in Morazan.

Meanwhile, the rebel casualties inflicted during a military operation carried out in early November northeast of Cuscatlan were confirmed when the bodies of 20 persons were located. Foreign correspondents gathered testimonies from people in the area who said that there are still more bodies at the bottom of the Lake Suchitlan. The terrorists suffered these casualties when one of their columns was surprised by the Atlacatl Battalion on the shores of the lake. Some of the weapons recovered by the Army have already been displayed, and photographs of the weapons were published in the 8 November issues of local newspapers.

Ten Killed in Usulután

PA182100 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Eight Salvadoran soldiers, members of the Atonal Battalion that was trained by U.S. military advisers, have been killed in a clash between guerrilla forces and Salvadoran Army troops in Usulután Department. In the action, which took place at a place known as Puerto Parada, the FMLN forces captured 10 prisoners of war, including an officer, and seized 18 rifles.

New reports state that intense fighting is under way in the eastern sector of El Salvador, mainly in El Tablon Canton, near the town of Sociedad, where the rebels have inflicted heavy casualties on the government forces.

Six foreign correspondents confirmed having seen 20 bodies and evidence of common graves in the village of Copapayo, Cabanas Department, where Salvadoran troops staged a massacre on 4 November in which 118 persons were killed, including women and children. The correspondents were able to survive when the launch they were traveling in capsized Wednesday night in Lake Suchitran. The FMLN charged that members of the Atlacatl Battalion, trained by U.S. advisers, carried out the Copapayo massacre, where they machine-gunned the entire civilian population.

Order Restored in Two Villages

PA192142 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Usulután -- Army units supported by aircraft restored order in the villages of Ereaguayquin and Concepcion Batres at noon today. These villages are located 130 km southeast of San Salvador. A YSKL correspondent was able to confirm in Concepcion Batres that order and traffic on the Coastal Highway leading from Usulután to San Miguel and La Union have been restored. Traffic on the Coastal Highway had been interrupted by leftist groups who raided Ereaguayquin and Concepcion Batres in the early morning. In turn, the Army began intensively patrolling the area in order to restore traffic. This objective was reached by noon without casualty, according to Army officers commanding patrols in the area.

It was confirmed that during the Concepcion Batres raid, two treasury police were killed and five others were seriously wounded. It was also reported that three rebels died near a small house that served as a barracks. This house had been besieged by the FMLN rebels since 0100. Order and tranquillity have slowly returned to Concepcion Batres and Ereaguayquin, where a civilian was killed by the rebels in Analco canton north of the village.

FMLN Reports 18 November Clashes

PA190314 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] We will now read a military report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front: As of noon today, 18 November, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have clashed with the dictatorship's forces on the Coastal Highway in the area between the Santa Maria Bridge and the turnoff to El Brazo.

The southeastern front reports that our forces attacked the enemy's roadside positions near Ereguayquin and Concepcion Batres. The enemy did not put up a fight in either case, fleeing in complete disarray. The dictatorship's demoralized troops beat a hasty retreat in view of our forces' aggressive onslaught. It has also been reported that the dictatorship's forces suffered some 15 casualties, including some dead, in these clashes. The fighting was waged between the members of our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group under Francisco Martinez, Commander Gonzalo, and troops from the Cazadores Battalion, based in Usulután.

This information was sent from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front by Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta; and Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Francisco.

FMLN Claims 59 Prisoners

PA190230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Within the context of our current "Yankees, Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign, the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front has produced further victories for our people. During actions waged by our revolutionary army on the northeastern and southeastern fronts as of 15 November, in the fighting waged north of the town of Sociedad, and in the hills of El Tablon, El Tizate, and Ocotepeque, our revolutionary units dismantled the Gerardo Barrios Battalion from La Union Department. In fighting waged on the Coastal Highway, our forces took control of this important route for several hours, clashing with a unit from the Atonal Battalion, led by that germ, Colonel [Napoleon] Calito.

We will now give the results of the fighting that took place in recent hours on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern and Northeastern Fronts. Our revolutionary army has recovered 86 M-16 rifles from the enemy in only a few hours of fighting. These rifles will be turned over to our people today; thus, 86 new militia members will be armed to combat the puppet Army's troops.

We also recovered six support weapons, including two M-60 machineguns, three M-79 grenade launchers, and one 90-mm cannon from the dictatorship, along with other military supplies, including uniforms, military radios, etc. Finally, we have taken 59 soldiers prisoners of war. We repeat, 59 members of the dictatorship's elite troops have been captured as prisoners of war by the revolutionary forces.

Havana Cites FMLN on Gains

PA191817 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] El Salvador's FMLN currently controls nearly 80 percent of the territory that is most strategic from the military point of view, guerrilla Commander Roberto Roca, member of the FMLN's General Comand, said in a statement to the insurgents' Radio Venceremos.

The growing guerrilla activity in various parts of El Salvador's eastern region shows the low fighting morale and the profound deterioration of the offensive and defensive capacity of the government's Army, Roca added. The guerrilla commander stressed that this situation is of great concern to the U.S. advisers, since U.S. logistical support for the Salvadoran Army has only served to increase the rebel's arsenals.

According to reports from San Salvador, FMLN forces on Friday occupied the towns of Concepcion Batres, Santa Elena, and Ereaguayquin, near the capital of Usulután Department. In La Unión Department, fighting continued for the fifth straight day near the town of Soledad, where Salvadoran rebel forces have destroyed three companies of the counterinsurgency Cazadores Battalion, trained by U.S. advisers.

SALPRESS reported that Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, chief of the special Atlacatl Battalion, admitted that his troops massacred over 200 peasants in Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments. This had been charged by Radio Venceremos, voice of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement.

FMLN Successes in Usulután

FL191754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN has occupied another three towns in Usulután Department, continuing its offensive against government forces in southeastern El Salvador. The three occupied towns are Santa Elena, Ereaguayquin, and Concepcion Batres. The cabled dispatches do not specify the number of casualties. Official government reports hurriedly claimed that Concepcion Batres had been retaken with reinforcements sent to the area, but Radio Venceremos stated that the guerrillas had responded to the government attack with heavy rifle fire.

It has also been reported that for the fourth consecutive day, fighting is continuing around Sociedad, located about 170 kilometers from San Salvador, where the Army's efforts to dislodge the rebels from their positions have been fruitless.

Attacks on Two Garrisons Reported

PA192201 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Intense clashes between FMLN members and the Salvadoran Army have been occurring since 0100 today in Villa Dolores, some 18 km northwest of this department's capital [Sensuntepeque]. According to unofficial reports, some 1,500 FMLN members raided the village and attacked the military garrison. Similar clashes have also been reported in (Coyuntepeque) canton, 11 km southwest of Sensuntepeque, since 0800, when FMLN forces attacked the canton's military garrison. Military Detachment No 2 has sent reinforcements to those two locations to counteract the extremists' attack. So far, no official reports have been received of casualties suffered by either side.

Control of Villa Dolores Regained

PA201541 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- After several hours of fighting, the Salvadoran Army early this afternoon gained control of the outskirts of Villa Dolores, a town that has been under rebel attack since last night.

Colonel Roberto Rodríguez Murcia, military chief of Cabanas Department, where Villa Dolores is located, phoned ACAN-EFE to report that the guerrilla forces that attacked the town had fled "practically in disarray" shortly after midday. Villa Dolores, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, is located 100 km northwest of San Salvador.

Rodríguez Murcia added that a local drugstore was destroyed by a grenade, and that the rebels stole some cattle they found along the way. The rebels, according to the Cabanas military chief, left in the direction of San Vicente, farther to the south. He added that there had been no clashes near Villa Dolores in the past 2 years. The Army has organized a search operation in the cantons near the town to eliminate any remaining rebel forces, the officer added. He refused to advance a provisional report on casualties, and said that he would send an official report to ACAN-EFE later.

FMLN Reports Actions

PA201937 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] At noon on 16 November, our courageous guerrilla columns ambushed a truck carrying soldiers of the 4th Brigade of El Paraíso, and a clash ensued. During this action, our forces killed a lieutenant, a sergeant, and a corporal of that brigade. The reports sent this afternoon to our radio station indicate that the guerrilla column was led by our Compañero Alfredo.

In other information, coming from Cabanas Department, our revolutionary military units report an attack on a post held by soldiers and national guardsmen in Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department. Our units report recovering weapons after inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the soldiers and national guardsmen manning the post. Other reports from Cabanas Department reveal that today, during the morning hours, an ambush was carried out on the road to Sensuntepeque. An enemy convoy was ambushed and suffered many casualties. In addition, our forces took more prisoners of war from among these troops of Cabanas Department.

The troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade and the Paratroop Brigade have started a new offensive in the area of Cinquera, Cabanas Department. We denounce to our people this new invasion of Cabanas Department, where the dictatorship and its desperate puppet Army are unleashing their impotent fury against the defenseless civilian population -- as was done by the criminal [Colonel] Domingo Monterrosa on 4 November, carrying out instructions issued by the U.S. advisers sent by Ronald Reagan.

FMLN Occupies Radio Station

PA202018 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The Feliciano Ama Western Front has reported that at noon on 17 November urban guerrillas occupied radio station "H" in Santa Ana and read an important FMLN communique. These heroic commandos carried out the operation under the very nose of the National Guard headquarters in the city of Santa Ana, the second most important city in the country. After the operation, the guerrilla commandos withdrew without difficulty. This information was sent to us by Commander Oscar Guevara, from the Feliciano Ama Western Front.

Capture of Army Company Claimed

PA210428 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Direct relay]

[Excerpts] This is Radio Venceremos' mobile unit stationed at the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, Commander Lillian Mercedes Letona North Group command post. Commander Jorge Melendez will inform our people of important advances by our revolutionary army.

[Melendez] We inform the Salvadoran people that today, 20 November 1983, members of the Commander Lillian Mercedes Letona North Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out the operation: "In the Anti-Imperialist Struggle Until Victory Commander (Herbert) is Present." This operation consisted of an attack on enemy posts in Anamoros, La Union Department. A company of the 6th Infantry Brigade of La Union was stationed in Anamoros. The attack began at 0400. By 1400 we had taken the posts protected by 150 of the dictatorship's soldiers. The soldiers who were not captured were killed. This demonstrates the fighting capacity of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade.

We recovered 150 rifles and several support weapons. No soldier escaped. This has [passage indistinct]. The final results are as follows: We recovered 144 G-3 rifles, 5 M-16 rifles, 1 Galil rifle, 4 M-79 grenade launchers, 1 HK-21 machinegun, 1 81-mm mortar and 36 rockets, 1 90-mm cannon and 30 projectiles, 3 TRC-77 radios, 50,000 rounds of 7.62 caliber bullets; and 135 soldiers were taken prisoner. Lieutenant Murcia, the company commander, and two cadets are among the prisoners.

We also inform the Salvadoran people that the following soldiers of the 6th Infantry Brigade were turned over to the residents of the town to be returned to the Armed Forces: Fidel Cruz Diaz, Isaias Alvarez Aguilar, Hilario Romeo [name indistinct], Severo Ventura Rodriguez, Juan Alberto [name indistinct], Antonio Melendez Ruiz, Israel Bonilla del Cid, Luis Manuel Campos Villatoro, Jose Antonio Sandoval, Hilario Cruz [name indistinct], Roldolfo Mejia, Carlos Santos Castillo, and Luis Flores Ruiz. These men were seriously wounded and needed medical attention.

As of now we blame the dictatorship for [break in transmission] [passage indistinct] final defeat. If the Yankees intervene, and we believe that this will be their new strategy, they may rest assured that nothing is stopping the Salvadoran people now. They will be defeated, and we will recover more weapons and prisoners from them.

We want to inform the Salvadoran people that during this operation the following compañeros died in heroic battle: Moises, a squad chief; Marcos, a fighter; and Compañero Ruben, also a fighter. Compañero Commander (Herbert) died fighting heroically on 18 November 1983 in (?Concepcion). United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death -- we will win.

[Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Mercedes [name indistinct], Commander Ana [name indistinct] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Commander Jorge Melendez

[Signed] La Union, 20 November 1983

COPREFA LINKS CAPTURED 'TERRORIST' TO CUBA

PA182000 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador, date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reports to the Salvadoran people: One of the 46 terrorists captured by the National Police was trained in Cuba to destroy and kill. Jorge Adalberto Galan Grande, aged 21, was captured, along with 45 other terrorists, by the National Police. He learned the tactics of assassination and destruction in Area 91, one of the subversive training centers located in Havana, Cuba. He received theoretical and practical training for a 5-month period in 1980. The course for squad leaders instructs terrorists of different nationalities in techniques for the destruction of roads and communications equipment, in the use of explosives, and in handling automatic weapons.

Galan Grande has been a militant of the Armed Forces of Liberation, the armed wing of the Communist Party of El Salvador, since 1979. He was recruited by a man he identified as Braulio. The extremist was captured by National Police agents on 7 November 1983 at the Modelo Market in San Salvador. He entered the country through Nicaragua, and joined the Anastasio Aquino terrorist front, which operates in San Vicente Department. Galan Grande assumed leadership of a rebel band. The group was in charge of such activities as setting fire to buses on the highways, stealing the passengers' belongings, blowing up high-tension towers, and other acts of destruction. On 28 March 1982, he was transferred to the terrorist front that operates in the central part of the country. He participated in the cowardly aggression against the citizens of Apopa, who were forced to cooperate with the subversives at gunpoint.

ARMY CALLS MASSACRE VICTIMS 'SUBVERSIVES'

PA182159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2025 GMT 18 Nov 83

[By Linda Drucker]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Rejecting a charge that it had massacred at least 50 civilians, the U.S.-supported Salvadoran Army today declared that the victims of a military raid northeast of here were all "subversives." The statement followed an account by relatives and survivors who said that soldiers of the elite Atlacatl Battalion, trained by the United States, took 20 women and children to a house in San Nicolas on 4 November and machinegunned them to death the following day.

A group of foreign newsmen, including this correspondent, who visited San Nicolas on Wednesday, were advised that in a separate incident soldiers using automatic weapons forced 30 civilians into Lake Suchitlan near San Nicolas, where most of them drowned. The newsmen counted 20 bodies in the house where the massacre reportedly took place. The statement by the Army, published in El DIARIO DE HOY, said that "the discovery of 20 bodies and the testimony obtained by international newsmen about the existence of dozens more at the bottom of Lake Suchitlan confirm rebel losses inflicted by Army units during a military operation carried out in the early part of November."

Relatives of the victims in San Nicolas said that Atlacatl Battalion troops had captured 20 women and children during an antiguerrilla operation against the left-wing guerrillas who have occupied the area of San Nicolas, 60 km northeast of San Salvador, for the past 3 years.

According to relatives and one survivor, they were shot down with machinegun fire the following day.

The Army communique released today stated: "The terrorist casualties occurred when a column (of guerrillas) was surprised on the banks of Lake Suchitlan by the Atlacatl Battalion." In an interview on Tuesday with REUTER, Atlacatl commander Colonel Domingo Monterrosa admitted that some 30 civilians had drowned in the lake during the anti-guerrilla campaign. He said that the civilians had chosen to dive into the waters of the lake to escape a crossfire between the Army and the rebels. Asked to comment on the report that many children had been killed in San Nicolas, Col Monterrosa told REUTER: "It is often difficult for the Army to distinguish between civilians and rebel collaborators." He added: "When one has seen several 12-year-old guerrillas in action, one does not dismiss the possibility that a child of that age can be a guerrilla."

San Nicolas residents insisted that there were many more victims than the 20 who died in the house and those who drowned in the lake. They told newsmen that many of the victims had been hastily buried. The correspondents were unable to find evidence to support the guerrilla charge that the Army had killed 118 civilians.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REJECTS U.S. CHARGES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA182238 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Army General Staff has rejected charges of human rights violations. Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of the Army General Staff, rejected the charges of human rights violations leveled by North American organizations against the Guatemalan Government.

On the cancellation of economic assistance to Guatemala announced by the U.S. Government, Col Lobos Zamora said that as far as the Army is concerned, the aid is not necessary, because the Army has been carrying out its programs without such assistance. The chief of the Army General Staff added that the Guatemalan Army has used its own resources thus far to fight the guerrillas, without receiving any assistance, so that the suspension of U.S. economic assistance will have no impact in this area.

HONDURAS

ALVAREZ TERMS WAR WITH NICARAGUA 'FEASIBLE'

PA190257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Puerto Castilla, Honduras, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Armed Forces Commander General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez today said that a war between his country and Nicaragua "is feasible [factible]." According to the senior military officer, "Nicaragua has an army as large as those of the South American countries. It is sacrificing its people and rationing their basic foodstuffs to maintain that army, and we don't think that this is just to support a luxury." Alvarez Martinez arrived on the Honduran Atlantic coast to observe the climax of the U.S.-Honduran joint maneuvers known as "Big Pine II," which involved an amphibious landing.

According to Alvarez Martínez, the choice between a political or military solution to the Central American crisis belongs to Nicaragua, which has the chance to correct its attitude and to give the Nicaraguan people their due: a pluralist democratic option through the exercise of suffrage." [quote mark as received] The high-ranking military officer said: "The Contadora Group is giving Nicaragua this opportunity; it is up to them whether they will allow their blindness to fill them with arrogance and will thus reject a negotiated, honest, and trustworthy solution. I don't know what will happen then, but it will depend upon Nicaragua, not on us."

The senior military officer denied that Honduras intends to invade Nicaragua in conjunction with the United States, explaining: "In view of Nicaragua's arms buildup, we had to resort to the United States as an element of persuasion for us." Alvarez Martínez declared: "We are gaining time while our forces grow better organized and better trained to defend our country, should it be invaded by Nicaragua"

The general also denied that the "Association for the Development of Honduras (APROH), which he heads, has asked for an invasion of Nicaragua, adding that "as long as war can be averted, everything is fine."

The military man said that he was pleased with the results of the "Big Pine II" maneuvers and announced that "the president is interested in having our Armed Forces complete their training inexpensively, so it is possible that the "Big Pine" exercises will be held again next year." In this context, Alvarez Martínez admitted too that Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops may also come to Honduras to participate in the maneuvers, which would conclude with a combined landing exercise.

The Honduran Army chief said that thought has been given to the possibility of installing a joint U.S. Honduran naval base in Honduras, "because of the permanent danger posed by Cuba in this area." He stressed, however, that only "informal talks" have been held to date. Questioned about an alleged military action by Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the United States against the Salvadoran guerrillas, Alvarez Martínez said emphatically "No, this is absolutely false."

Havana: Remarks 'Threatening'

PA192029 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] General Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has openly said that the Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers currently underway in that country are aimed against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. According to Gen Alvarez, the "Big Pine II" military exercises are a pause -- waiting time -- in order to allow Nicaragua to head toward what the U. S. Government understands as democracy. He added that if Nicaragua should refuse to do so, there will be no option except military action.

In his statement before journalists, Gen Alvarez -- surrounded by U.S. soldiers -- did not discard the possibility of war with Nicaragua, and accused Nicaragua of provoking tensions in Central America. While Gen Alvarez made these threatening remarks, 1,200 U.S. Marines and 430 Honduran soldiers landed on a Honduran beach near Puerto Castilla, and began advancing toward the interior of that Central American country as part of the joint maneuvers. Gen Alvarez and his staff observed with satisfaction how the U.S. soldiers occupied Honduran territory and advanced inland in order to achieve an important victory over an imaginary revolutionary force, at the conclusion of this phase of the military exercises.

NICARAGUAMILITARY ACTIVITY REPORTED AROUND CARDENAS

'Bitter Fighting' Reported

PA181935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has announced that bitter fighting is taking place in the region of Cardenas -- in southwest Nicaragua, near the border with Costa Rica -- between the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and counterrevolutionaries. According to other sources, the fighting began at dawn today and is still raging. The fighting involves Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] forces from Rio San Juan Department. According to initial reports made available by the Defense Ministry, the anti-Sandinists reportedly entered Nicaragua from Costa Rica, only 4 km from the area where the fighting is occurring.

An official spokesman stated that the authorities have "detected a concentration of approximately 1,000 counterrevolutionaries in the area of the Penas Blancas customs post. This force will reportedly attack Nicaraguan territory in the next few hours." It has been recalled here that some months ago the Nicaraguan side of the Penas Blancas customs post area was attacked by anti-Sandinists from Costa Rican territory. Subsequently, the Costa Rican authorities, who have reiterated their neutrality in the conflict, were able to prevent another attack plan organized by the rebels.

ARDE Claims Casualties Inflicted

PA190150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), led by former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, has reported that its forces are engaged in fierce fighting in several southern towns in Nicaragua. The combat began this morning in Cardenas, 4 km from the border, and later spread to other regions, "some of which are 70 km from the interior of the country," according to ARDE spokesman in San Jose.

An ARDE spokesman reported that the clashes between the counterrevolutionary forces and the Sandinist Army are taking place in La Noca, El Cocal, Cardenas, Sapoa, Naranjo, Colon, Morillo, Rio Maiz, and El Castillo, towns that are located in a 150-km area ranging from the Pacific to the center of the country. According to the source, the attacks have inflicted "countless losses" on the Sandinist troops, but there are no further details as yet because the battles are still underway.

Meanwhile, Colonel Rodrigo Rivera, commander of the Costa Rica Northern Command, confirmed to AFP that from 0500 to 0900 this morning "there was a heavy attack with mortars, M-30 and M-50 machineguns, and rifle fire on the Nicaraguan post of Cardenas." Rivera flatly denied that the counterrevolutionary action originated in Costa Rican territory, as Nicaraguan Government leaders have charged. He indicated that the operation was being watched by the Costa Rican authorities from the La Libertad post, a few kilometers from Cardenas.

Rivera also denied a report from Managua that 1,000 counterrevolutionaries are concentrated at the Penas Blancas border post on the Costa Rican side of the Pan-American Highway in order to attack the Nicaraguan customs post. "Everything is calm, and we maintain the principle of neutrality that was proclaimed last night by President Monge," Rivera stressed, declaring that the Northern Command, which he leads, is in control of the region and is preventing any sort of action by the rebels.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA190237 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0211 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Communique No 25 issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 18 November 1983 in Managua]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. Beginning at 0530 today, 18 November, counterrevolutionaries coming from Costa Rican territory staged an attack on the town of Cardenas, 12 km east of the Penas Blancas customs post, in Rivas Department.
2. The counterrevolutionaries used 57-mm cannon, M-79 grenade launchers, RPG-7 rocket launchers, M-60 machineguns, 81-mm mortars, and rifles, which they fired with no consideration for the civilian population, which suffered three wounded as a result, including a companera health brigade member.
3. The counterrevolutionaries were repelled by mid-morning. In the action two members of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] were killed and several were wounded. So far, six bodies of the counterrevolutionaries have been found. It is known that they took many wounded with them when they entered Costa Rican territory. Six Chinese AK rifles, one M-60 machinegun, one 57-mm recoilless rifle, and other military supplies were seized.
4. It has been established that since this morning, counterrevolutionary groups have begun to reconcentrate in front of the Penas Blancas sector in Costa Rican territory. So far no military actions have taken place.
5. These events are an open provocation by the counterrevolutionaries in contradiction to the Costa Rican Government's declaration of perpetual neutrality, which was described by our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as a constructive gesture.

[Dated] Managua, 18 November 1983. Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry. Free fatherland or death!

Six Rebels Reported Killed

PA190400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Six Somozist [as heard] dead and twenty wounded were inflicted on traitor Pastora's bands when, coming from Costa Rican territory, they tried to take over the town of Cardenas. Here is more information from correspondent Luis Cabrera, who was sent to the southern border by our press department:

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] Counterrevolutionary forces from traitor Eden Pastora's group attacked positions in our country, after coming from Costa Rican territory. We have asked Captain Ivan Tercero, commander of the southern region's brigade, to explain exactly what happened today.

[Tercero] At around 0500, a group of some 200 counterrevolutionaries attacked Cardenas, after coming from Costa Rican territory. The counterrevolutionaries raided the town, damaging some houses and wounding some [words indistinct]. We regret the loss of 2 companeros, but they left behind 6 dead and carried away some 20 wounded when they mounted horses to return to Costa Rican territory. [Words indistinct] while the attack on Cardenas lasted.

Judging from the size of the force used by this group, they intended to take control of the town. However, the counterrevolutionaries were unsuccessful and were forced to withdraw to their sanctuary inside Costa Rica. [end recording]

Attack by 200 Repulsed

FL191713 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Forces of the Sandinist People's Army repulsed an attack carried out yesterday by counterrevolutionary bands against the town of Cardenas, located on the Costa Rican border. Six of the attackers were killed and an undetermined number wounded. In a note issued by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Defense, it was reported that after their failure to take Cardenas the attackers withdrew in the direction of the Costa Rican border. The number of counterrevolutionaries who participated in the attack is estimated at 200. According to the official note given to the press, there is an even larger group on the other side of the Costan Rican border, despite the announced neutrality of that nation's government.

In their attack on the Nicaraguan town of Cardenas the attackers used 70-mm cannon, M-60 machineguns, grenade launchers, mortars, and rifles of various calibers. It was reported that twomembers of the Sandinist People's Army were killed and 18 wounded in the fighting. Despite this new counterrevolutionary attack, the Nicaraguan Government has reiterated its support of the proclamation of neutrality formulated by Costa Rican President Alberto Monge. The international press considered this support proof of the Sandinist leadership's willingness to hold dialogue.

'Normalcy' on Border Reported

PA200059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Government sources today denied that anti-Sandinist groups, presumably from Costa Rica, are waging combat in 10 locations along the border and that they have penetrated as far as 70 km into Nicaraguan territory. The Voice of Nicaragua, official voice of the Sandinist government junta, reported in its noon cast "complete normalcy" in the border areas of Penas Blancas and Cardenas, which were attacked yesterday. Meanwhile, in San Jose, spokesmen of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, ARDE, headed by Eden Pastora, have asserted that yesterday -- with the attack on Cardenas -- they began the largest rebel operation against the Sandinist forces.

According to official sources, in yesterday's action, which was deemed by official sources "a provocation against Costa Rica's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality," two Sandinist soldiers and six attackers died.

A Voice of Nicaragua correspondent asserted that both Cardenas and Penas Blancas, 140 km from Managua on the Costa Rican border, were quiet today and all was normal. The newsman, who entered Costa Rican territory today, reported that early this morning counterrevolutionary forces were moving "toward various points along the border from La Cruz," 25 km from Penas Blancas on one side of the Inter-American Highway. The radio station reported an eyewitness account by Costa Rican Roger Mesen Villanueva, a 25-year old construction worker, who said that during the night numerous vehicles driving without lights were moving from La Cruz toward the border "carrying counterrevolutionaries and war materiel."

ARDE Claims 69 Killed

PA200449 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, headed by former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, has announced that it killed 69 Nicaraguan soldiers during the military offensive started on 18 November against villages in southern Nicaragua. In a communique disseminated today in San Jose, where ARDE offices operate, the organization stressed that clashes, which began early Friday, are still raging in the area of Cardenas on the border with Costa Rica. ARDE also reported that 25 members of the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS, joined ARDE ranks in Nueva Guinea. Of the 25, 17 were armed.

According to the anti-Sandinist organization's bulletin, the Danto Column ambushed two launches carrying members of the Nicaraguan Army at the mouth of Mahogany River near the Escondido River. The Sandinists suffered a total of 90 casualties. In addition, ARDE has reported that the Domingo Antonio Gutierrez Column attacked enemy forces at an unidentified location, killing 23 soldiers and wounding many others. ARDE added that this column, led by Rolando Aragon, attacked and destroyed the Juro Command with mortar and artillery fire, killing 16 Sandinists. Finally, the communique reported that the Mauricio Sanchez Ayon Column attacked El Papaturro command early on 18 September [as received], inflicting 45 casualties on the Sandinists, including 30 dead.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has not released any information on these actions, while the voice of Nicaragua, the official Sandinist outlet has reported absolute normalcy in the county's south. Costa Rican authorities, meanwhile, have also reported calm at the border area, saying that neither shots nor confrontations have been heard since 0900 local time in Cardenas, near the border.

CDS LEADER ASSESSES CIVIL DEFENSE READINESS

PA182043 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, gave us an evaluation of the level of our people's organization in the area of civil defense. She asserted that we have already won the war.

[Begin Herrera recording] Based on the participation of the entire population, we can really say that we have already won the war, or that perhaps [words indistinct], but this is the truth. As Commander Hugo Torres told our companeros during his speech, not only the Army, but the entire people, will fight.

Those companeros who, for one reason or another, are not able to fight with rifles are exerting their efforts in the area of civil defense. Because of this participation, civil defense will also play an important role, even if there is an occupation [word indistinct]. In other words, our people are ready to confront and to annihilate the enemy completely. No matter what the cost, or the amount of effort we may have to put into it, we have one objective: To win; that is, to repel the enemy and to resist once the forces [words indistinct] ourselves. We will either win or die; this is our people's slogan, and this has been exemplified in the overwhelming response of our people to civil defense activities. [end recording]

MILITIAS MOBILIZED, TRENCHES DUG FOR 'INVASION'

PA210118 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2320 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- After the Managua government again warned of an imminent invasion by U.S. troops, Nicaragua today mobilized its militias. Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega said during a press conference that between 200,000 and 300,000 members of the Sandinist People's Militias, the country's second combat force after the regular Army, have been mobilized and armed throughout the country.

During today's broadcast, the government radio station warned that a U.S. invasion might occur "within hours," and that the militiamen were digging trenches designed, according to them, to withstand bombings and machinegun fire. Trench digging started on Wednesday after the FSLN warned of an imminent invasion. The FSLN assumed power in 1979 when a popular revolution deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was supported by the United States.

Pointing to the new AK assault rifle slung over his shoulder, a militiaman today told REUTER: "When we overthrew Somoza, we had only a few rifles and hunting weapons. Now we have this beauty of an AK." In addition, Ortega said today that the Managua government is concerned about new border attacks carried out by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, operating from Costa Rica. On Friday some 200 rebels attacked Cardenas village, 5 km toward the country's interior, wounding several civilians and damaging dwellings, military sources have reported here.

"The attacks are planned by the CIA in an effort to destroy the neutrality recently proclaimed by the Costa Rican Government." Costa Rica last month temporarily recalled its ambassador to Managua, charging that Nicaraguan troops had fired against Costa Rican installations close to the border. Nicaragua said that it was returning fire from ARDE rebels who had attacked the Nicaraguan border village of Penas Blancas.

RAMIREZ SCORES CONTINUATION OF U.S. 'COVERT WAR'

PA182256 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, expressed his concern last night over reports that the U.S. Congress had, following negotiations with Reagan, agreed to support the counterrevolutionaries.

Ramirez attended last night's inauguration of the Manolo Morales Foundation after participating in a meeting between members of the Government Junta and the Cabinet. In his speech, Sergio told his audience of the latest dispatches received from Washington. The inaugural ceremony took place at Managua's La Estrella Hotel.

The Manolo Morales Foundation is a private organization to support development projects. Francisco Jimenez and Luis Gilberto Guzman will serve respectively as president and director. Both men have shown a great interest in the social problems of Nicaragua.

This is what Sergio Ramirez said:

[Begin recording] Before I left today's Cabinet meeting in order to attend this ceremony, I read the latest dispatches from Washington. One of them states that the U.S. Congress has just concluded negotiations with the Reagan administration on the approval of a \$24 million budget to continue the clandestine struggle, the covert war against Nicaragua. This means that after a lengthy debate the CIA will not only have \$24 million to continue its clandestine operations -- financing Somozists, Pastoras, traitors, terrorist attacks, arson, and shellings against Nicaragua -- but will also have the moral right -- if one can call it that -- given by the U.S. Congress to attack such a poor, small, weak country as Nicaragua. On the basis of these moral values, the United States has armed itself with money and a willingness to attack Nicaragua. For this reason, we need only compare the morals (?expected) of man [words indistinct], the morals with which he was endowed, with the immorality that characterizes the U.S. Government's attempts to attack Nicaragua.

Both present and future Nicaraguan generations should unite (?and follow the) example of those who resisted (?and) gave their lives for the cause of change, for their willingness to have change in Nicaragua. Nicaragua has taken the lead in such matters -- particularly in the cause of change. The revolutionary government wishes to express its willingness to offer all possible support to the humble causes [words indistinct] for certain invasions, so that [words indistinct] may carry out its activities without any difficulty [words indistinct] for which it was created. [end recording]

U.S. CONGRESS DECISION TERMED 'ILLEGAL'

PA191636 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "U.S. Madness, An Illegal Decision"]

[Excerpt] In commenting on the approval by the U.S. Congress of \$24 million for the continuation of U.S. covert aid to counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua, EL NUEVO DIARIO said that it is unbelievable that, returning to the barbaric stone age, a government should approve such a large sum of money to kill citizens of another sovereign state. The paper then asks: Where does international law stand? This is the same question we are asking ourselves, and which we publicly ask the honorable U.S. Congress, since it represents a country where, thus far, law has been traditionally respected to a certain extent.

We ask ourselves: What right does a Congress -- representing all of the people in a nation -- have to approve a law to help overthrow the legitimate government of a nation with which it has normal relations? Where, then, does international law stand? Furthermore, and above all, where have prudence and commonsense gone? Is it, perhaps, that the U.S. Congress has special prerogatives? Moreover, and what makes it even worse, there is a fundamental contradiction in this, which, in the final analysis would go against U.S. laws.

What contradiction? Very simple, but the sagacious jurists in the U.S. Congress are incapable of noticing it. While the United States maintains normal relations with Nicaragua, at the same time it declares war on us, as this is practically what it has done -- both de facto and de jure -- by approving these funds to overthrow a legal government, which the United States itself affirms as legal by maintaining normal diplomatic relations.

Therefore, this decision -- in addition to being barbaric -- is totally illegal, and shows the levels of absurdity in today's modern world, particularly in the United States. The political surrealism and the theater of the absurd of the Reagan era have far surpassed even the most fantastic dreams of the dadaists and cubists in the world of art and fiction.

POLITICAL PARTIES DISCUSS NATION'S SITUATION

PA200207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2108 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Nunez, State Council president and member of the FSLN National Directorate, today reported that the FSLN called a meeting of all political parties to discuss the country's domestic and foreign situation. Nunez has said that the meeting -- which the opposition parties did not attend -- was to discuss measures for the institutionalization of the revolutionary process and, in this manner, "to counteract the U.S. Government's warlike policy."

After the Sandinists met with their allies, State Council Secretary Rafael Solis said that the colegislative organ will begin discussing a news media bill on 23 November.

Solis said that Nunez will announce on 4 December when the meeting concludes the type of elections to be held in Nicaragua. The official stressed that plans for an electoral process are firm, although the fact that military defense has priority consideration in this time of aggression against the country has not been overlooked. Solis indicated that the Contadora Group's peace efforts were analyzed and all the parties participating in the meeting supported the group's initiatives.

Solis stated: "We regret that the Nicaraguan Coordinating Board's opposition bloc did not attend the meeting. There is a group on the board that believes that their homeland is the United States, and they are seeking to pave the way for U.S. aggression against Nicaragua." Solis also said that the State Council and the FSLN will no longer extend invitations to the opposition parties for talks. It will be up to the opposition parties to decide to attend the meetings.

Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCDEN, has said in view of the country's difficult situation, the organization of a "single front for the national defense" that would include all sectors of the nation is necessary. Altamirano said: "It is vital to find Nicaraguan solutions for the country's problems."

The Independent Liberal Party (PLI) leader, Lombardo Martinez, indicated that his organization agrees with the realization of a national unity policy and the organization of a new society based on a mixed economy and political pluralism.

In addition to the parties that comprise the Revolutionary Patriotic Front, FPR, (the PLI, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and the Popular Social Christian Party), the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement, MAP, and the PCDEN also answered the Sandinists' call to meet.

NEW ANTI-SANDINIST GROUP BEGINS OPERATION

PA190406 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Third Alternative Movement, M-3 [Movimiento Tercera Via, M-3], which began operations this month with 300 men, was created to provide an option that would fill the political void between the northern forces and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, [ARDE], Commander Sebastian Gonzalez reported. At a press conference in Panama City, Gonzalez, also known as Commander Guachan, said that the M-3 promotes coordinated unity in military action and a coherent political plan between the fronts that are struggling to topple Nicaragua's government of reconstruction.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] We began operating on 1 November. The M-3 wants to tell the world that its declaration of principles expresses its desire to struggle against Managua for the reestablishment of democracy via a patriotic junta of coordination that would achieve the unity of the Nicaraguans who are fighting today, serving as an antithesis to the treacherous Managua government and achieving self-determination in Nicaragua. If this does not take place, we will consider our struggle futile, and we will not be able to win. [end recording]

The M-3, which has the political support of Nicaraguans in exile and of Latin American governments and political parties, and economic support from Latin groups in the United States, agrees with ARDE leader Eden Pastora in its statements that it would accept support from the U.S. Government, but only without conditions. Commander Guachan explained in the press conference that the M-3 is opposed to any sort of intervention and condemns the use of Nicaraguan territory for the East-West confrontation. Within this framework, the M-3 supports actions by any regional organization, including the Central American Defense Council, to combat any kind of extraregional aggression.

As for the Contadora Group's effort to achieve peace in Central America, Commander Guachan explained that M-3 recognizes the urgent need to democratize the countries in the region, to control arms and foreign advisers, and to secure the national reconciliation that each government has promised to promote in its own country.

HAVANA CITES U.S. GROUP ON INVASION PLAN

PA182125 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The Hemispheric Affairs Council has charged that the U.S. Government intends to attack Nicaragua within the next 4 months under the so-called "Pegasus Plan." The Council, a private U.S. organization specializing in Latin American affairs, noted that those who prepared the invasion of Grenada are now working on a plan of aggression against the Sandinist revolution. The plan calls for air and naval attacks against economic and military targets in Nicaragua, but avoids recommending the use of troops in order to prevent the conflict from spreading. It is believed that such a development would provoke a completely negative reaction from the U.S. people.

The council charged that Honduras plays a key role in the so-called "Pegasus Plan" because it can not be implemented without that country's cooperation. A number of provocative acts will be staged against Nicaragua from Honduras with the aim of provoking a military response by the Sandinists. Should Nicaragua reply, CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, will claim that the Nicaraguan Government poses a military threat to the rest of Central America and that U.S. aid is essential to counter it.

The Hemispheric Affairs Council concluded by stressing that the attack on Nicaragua will also involve Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduras and Costa Rica.

HAVANA ON U.S. FUNDS FOR COVERT ACTIONS

PA190445 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. Congress has appropriated \$24 million for the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, to finance operations against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

This decision was made after a conference committee reached a compromise between the majority position taken by representatives who advocate the elimination of those funds, and that of the senators who came out in favor of providing President Reagan a blank check for covert operations against Nicaragua.

The allotment of \$24 million to the CIA for operations against Nicaragua was approved only 24 hours after the OAS General Assembly approved by acclamation a resolution in support of the Contadora Group's efforts to secure a negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America. The resolution stresses the obligation to respect the principle of nonintervention, direct or indirect, in other states' internal affairs and to settle controversies solely by use of peaceful means.

The U.S. Congress' decision violates the spirit of that resolution, which urges all states in the region to abstain from actions that may heighten tensions, hinder the Contadora Group's peace efforts, and block the establishment of a climate of dialogue and negotiation in the area.

HAVANA ON ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA, NEUTRALITY

PA190414 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Sandinist People's Army and Militia forces have been fighting since this morning with a group from the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, which attacked the Nicaraguan town of Cardenas, located in the border area, from Costa Rica.

A Nicaraguan defense ministry spokesman warned that almost 1,000 counterrevolutionaries are concentrated inside Costa Rican territory, across from the Penas Blancas border post, where they are preparing to attack Nicaragua. The new counterrevolutionary attack from Costa Rican territory took place only hours after President Luis Alberto Monge declared his country's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality.

Nicaragua has supported Costa Rica's decision and has urged Latin American governments and the international community to provide effective political support for Monge's declaration of neutrality.

In Washington, meanwhile, the Council for Hemispheric Affairs has charged that President Ronald Reagan's government intends to attack Nicaragua militarily within 4 months, using a plan called "Pegasus," in which Honduras is a key element. It has been noted that the plan involves air and naval attacks against Nicaraguan economic and military targets but does not include the use of ground forces, in order to avoid a prolonged conflict, which would provoke a complete rejection by the North American people.

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION' PLANS

PA190158 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] A number of charges have been levelled recently concerning the U.S. Government's preparations for new acts of intervention in Central America and in other regions of the world. CIA Director William Casey has even said that, based on the case of Grenada, Washington must intervene in any developing state where revolutionary change threatens U.S. interests. Nicaragua revealed before the UN General Assembly that Washington is trying to provoke a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, thus enabling it to justify a later invasion by U.S. Marines.

The FMLN General Command announced in El Salvador that Washington has already begun to plan an invasion under the cover of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council]. Some 4,000 troops of the Guatemalan regime have been deployed to areas near the Salvadoran border. More than 5,000 U.S. Marines have been sent to Honduras, and an additional 1,000 are planning to go to Costa Rica. The FMLN also made note of the Honduran attack on the Salvadoran border town of Tierra Agria. All these incidents paint a picture of an imminent military intervention in the region.

Robert McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, has stated that Washington would agree to intervene militarily at the request of the CONDECA countries. With an equally shameless attitude, U.S. special envoy Richard Stone defended the alleged right of the United States to intervene in any regional country. Richard Stone even mentioned -- as a positive example of intervention -- the 1965 invasion of the Dominican Republic by 42,000 U.S. Marines. However, Stone forgot to mention that some 4,000 Dominicans were killed during that attack on a constitutional government.

The U.S. Government now describes the invasion of Grenada as an allegedly epic act of liberation. However, Washington has not yet revealed the number of Grenadians killed during the brutal U.S. attack.

U.S. 'Aggressive Policy'

PA200354 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] If with the invasion of Grenada the United States was trying to obtain support to carry out a similar action against Nicaragua or the Salvadoran revolutionaries, it has already failed. The condemnation of the U.S. military invasion of Grenada has been voiced together with a warning against a similar Washington interventionist action in Central America.

According to statements by high-ranking U.S. officials, those were the plans. In making those statements the officials never covered up or hid the objectives of their political and military actions in the Central American region. For example, Robert McFarlane, U.S. national security adviser, has admitted that the United States would support a military invasion of Nicaragua should it be requested by the Honduran, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran regimes.

McFarlane's statements, made on a popular television program, encouraged the counter-revolutionary groups that, armed and financed by the United States, operate against Nicaragua.

Adolfo Calero, leader of one of those groups operating out of Honduran territory, said that the counterrevolutionary groups could call on CONDECA's interventionist troops, a military alliance revived at Washington's request and formed by the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran regimes. During a press conference Calero -- who just happens to be in Washington, and not by chance -- spoke of plans to establish a counterrevolutionary government somewhere inside Nicaraguan territory and then asked for aid from friendly states. The United States has given more than \$50 million to the counterrevolutionary groups operating against Nicaragua from neighboring countries. However, attempts to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution have proven futile. Many provocations have been made following false accusations about nonexistent Nicaraguan attacks against Honduras, always with the objective of seeking a reason for a greater aggression.

The United States has deployed more than 6,000 U.S. soldiers to Honduras to carry out military maneuvers that are eminently offensive in nature. Any decision in this regard will be made by the U.S. Government, and the United States alone will be responsible. If the United States could see beyond its border, it would realize that its interventionist policy has widened the gap separating it from the peoples who live south of the Rio Bravo and that it has isolated the United States from that group of nations.

ORTEGA SENDS MESSAGE TO SOLIDARITY OF CASTRO

FL181557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has sent a message of solidarity to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the heroic death of Cubans in Grenada, which states as follows:

Managua, 14 November 1983, Year of the Struggle for Peace and Sovereignty.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

Esteemed Comrade:

On 25 October, the policy of disrespect for the peoples of the international community was again manifested against the people of Grenada in a brutal and treacherous manner. Once more the United States has interfered with its policy of force in our America to check the desire for freedom, justice, and peace of our peoples.

The Grenadian revolution, led by Maurice Bishop, had achieved a new direction for his people, and since its beginning, had had Cuba's invaluable solidarity in various fields, whose fruits the Grenadian people highly valued. The Yankee intervention saw in both the Grenadian revolution and Cuba's cooperation attitudes contrary to its policy of hegemony. Thus, the cruelty of the invaders, who attacked Cuban civilian builders and murdered Grenadian physicians and patients -- some 80 in a hospital in St George's -- can be explained. The blood shed by the Cuban builders on Grenadian soil is blood of our America which repudiates and accuses the invaders. Please accept, Comrade Fidel, the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and convey it to all the Cuban people and, particularly, to the families of the Cuban comrades who fell heroically fighting against the Yankee invader.

Fraternally,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON CYPRUS ISSUE

FL181520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has issued an official note on the situation in Cyprus in which it says it feels the proclamation of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus constitutes a unilateral and flagrant act which violates existing juridical norms. The document adds that the decision of the so-called Turkish Cypriot legislative body, in addition to ignoring UN and Nonaligned Movement resolutions, is an attempt against the necessary process of reunification of the communities on the island.

Likewise, the note points out that such an illegal act is taking place within the framework of a dangerous interventionist escalation by the United States against Latin American and Caribbean nations as well as the Middle East, and tends to turn attention away from the struggle they are waging for their rights while trying to develop a new focus of tension in the already explosive region. Finally, the note calls for the immediate revocation of the measure, and reiterates Cuba's full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Roa Kouri on Cyprus Partitioning

PA191426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Through its permanent delegate at the United Nations, Cuba has called for the UN Security Council to condemn the declaration issued by the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the partitioning of Cyprus into two states, and to consider it null and void. While addressing the UN Security Council, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri said that the proclamation of an independent state in the area of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish forces has disturbed world public opinion. He added that this secessionist action has taken place at a time when there was noticeable progress being made in the negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The Turkish Cypriot action is all the more serious because an attempt is being made to impose it as a fait accompli with the support of foreign occupation forces, Roa Kouri said, urging all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. After stressing the solidarity of the Non-aligned Movement with Cyprus, the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations said that the developments on that Mediterranean island block all talks aimed at normalizing Cyprus' national integrity.

MONGOLIAN CONDOLENCES TO CASTRO FOR GRENADA DEAD

FL191620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Top party and government leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic have sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro expressing their deep grief for the Cuban collaborators killed in Grenada as a result of the outlaw aggression perpetrated by Yankee military forces.

Upon paying posthumous tribute to the fallen Cuban internationalists -- the message stresses -- we reiterate our firm solidarity with the heroic Cuban people's struggle for the final triumph of socialist ideas, peace, and the safety of peoples.

DPRK AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON REAGAN ASIAN TOUR

FL191859 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. President's visit to South Korea, far from being a visit of peace, as he referred to it, was a bellicose tour, DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Pak Yong-ae has stated in a press conference. The diplomat referred to his country's Foreign Ministry declaration on the visit of the Yankee chief of state to Japan and South Korea, which asserts that the objective of the Reagan trip was to complete the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance. The strategic purpose of this alliance is to attack Asian countries as well as surround and attack socialist states, the declaration stresses. The DPRK ambassador added that 1,000 nuclear weapons are currently deployed in South Korea and that the introduction of the neutron bomb is being considered.

MALMIERCA HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH INDIA'S GANDHI

FL182224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who delivered a personal letter to her from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. In his letter, Fidel offered the president of the Nonaligned Movement some of his ideas about the serious situation in the Middle East as well as in Central America and the Caribbean. During his meeting with the prime minister of India, the Cuban foreign minister gave her other details on the progress of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Malmierca also told Mrs Gandhi some of his ideas on possible action by the Nonaligned Movement to try to avoid new military intervention.

BRAVO ADDRESSES BOLIVIAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

FL181935 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Flavio Bravo, member of the party's Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, attended the reception that was given for the delegation of Bolivian congressmen at the conclusion of its visit. During their stay, the members of the delegation -- which includes 8 senators and 21 deputies and is headed by Luis Pelaez Rioja, senator in the current congress -- visited several locations that have an historical, economic, and social interest. The delegation also had friendly meetings with leaders of the revolution. The delegation gave Flavio Bravo typical cloth caps that come from the northern peasant region of Bolivia, asking him to give them to President Fidel Castro.

[Begin Bravo recording] We would say to you: In the first place: Unity. Secondly: Faithfulness to the fatherland and to the political decision to give our last breath defending our fatherland against aggression -- which at times can be economic or political -- and, of course, against military aggressors. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Marcos Gomez -- Bolivian congressman -- recording] The Bolivian delegation participated in the solemn ceremony of 15 November, which was declared a day of national mourning, in which the Cuban people with patriotic fervor said farewell to the workers who died in Grenada. The Bolivian delegation also appreciated the great depth and high degree of objectivity of the speech given by the president of the councils of state and ministers, Fidel Castro Ruz, in which he warned of the dangers that threaten Latin America and the world, in which he urged that the efforts for maintaining peace be redoubled, and in which he reaffirmed Cuba's decision to defend its soil and independence without any type of hesitation. [applause] [end recording]

GRENADANEWSPAPER REAPPEARS AFTER 2-YEAR CLOSURE

FL190030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2350 CMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 18, CANA -- The GRENADIAN VOICE newspaper, silenced after one issue two years ago by the Maurice Bishop administration, reappeared on Bridgetown newsstands today proclaiming its independence.

The tabloid was first published on June 13, 1981 but was closed down within days and three of its shareholders jailed.

The three publishers, Leslie Pierre, Lloyd Noel, and Tillman Thomas, were freed during last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

Predictably, the VOICE devotes its 16 pages to coverage of some of the events leading up to and including the military intervention which was triggered by an October 19 military coup in which Bishop was killed. Its lead story, headlined "The New Beginning," referred to the "tyrannical" rule of the Bishop government and looked at the new interim administration sworn in this week by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

The paper in a page-one editorial said it had to overcome "tremendous obstacles and difficulties" before publication of its second issue two years later than planned. It expressed thanks to a number of people, including U.S. officials on the island and newspapers in other Caribbean countries.

The VOICE said it had come into existence two years ago to challenge the Bishop regime to "live up to their own law and by our closure -- which we fully expected -- we forced the PRG (People's Revolutionary Government) to demonstrate to the whole world that they were not prepared to tolerate and face an independent press.

"And let it be clearly understood that this is what we are -- an independent newspaper which will ask no quarter and give none in doing what we believe to be our duty. We will not sell or surrender our independence," the paper said.

VISITING SANDINIST WARNS OF U.S. INVASION

FL172254 Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 17, CANA -- The ruling Sandinista regime in Nicaragua has information which strongly indicates that the United States is advancing to invade the Central American state, an official of the Sandinista International Relations Department, Freddy Figueroa Aguilar, said here today.

"The Nicaraguans are preparing to meet this offensive and to advance strongly against imperialist forces which are dedicated to destroying the well being of the Nicaraguan people," he said.

Aguilar, who is in Guyana on a "solidarity mission," said within recent months, "aggression against Nicaragua had been intensified as imperialist forces in neighbouring countries opposed to the revolution are continually being strengthened." He said the U.S. State Department, the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and President Ronald Reagan have all been contributing to counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua.

"The Sandinists will continue to fight imperialist forces in the defence of the Nicaraguan revolution," he said.

GOVERNMENT DETAINS VENEZUELAN FISHING BOATS

FL182300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2022 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 18, CANA -- Guyana said today it had detained six Venezuelan fishing boats caught within the country's 200-mile territorial zone. The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the boats were apprehended and escorted into port by the maritime corps of the Guyana Defence Force.

The statement did not say when or where the incident occurred and ministry officials have refused to comment.

The statement said that Guyana had warned last September 21 that any vessels caught fishing illegally in its fisheries zone would be apprehended. It added Guyana had told neighbouring Venezuela that it intended actively to protect its fisheries resources.

"Consequently the matter of the Venezuelan boats is now subject to the due process of Guyanese law," the ministry said.

The captains of the vessels could be fined up to 200,000 dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) and have their fishing gear confiscated if found guilty, officials explained.

The statement said that the Venezuelan Embassy in Georgetown had been accorded the usual consular right of access to captains and crews of the boats.

Guyana and Venezuela have a longstanding border dispute. Venezuela claims five-eighths of Guyana's territory, a claim Georgetown rejects. This year they have given assurances to United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to maintain a climate conducive to the settlement of the dispute.

The Guyana Foreign Ministry today said that although Guyana respects the right of passage of boats through its zone, the government has a duty to protect the country's resources from being illegally exploited.